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Report on the 6 month activities of the Board of Executives to the second meeting of the second Central Committee of the Student's Organization

SECRET1. ADMINISTRATION

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- 2 According to the resolution of the first meeting of the second Central Committee of the Organization on 28 Tir (19 July), the Board of Executives was called upon to have the following points in mind for its further activities:
- A. Further establish the Party's leadership in the Organization.
 - B. Improve the situation in Provinces by:
 - (1) Dispatching suitable responsible members to the required places.
 - (2) Careful supervision of the work in the Provinces.
 - (3) Improve communications with Tehran.
 - (4) Prompt and regular dispatch of publications and newspapers.
 - (5) Lending support to cities where necessary.
 - C. Placing members in required places.
 - D. Purging the Organization of elements who, from administrative point of view or by their manner of thinking, have deviated from the principles of the Organization and cannot be corrected.
 - E. Careful expansion of the Organization so as to obviate possibility of admitting doubtful elements to the Organization.
 - F. Establishing discipline and increasing the administrative ability of the members.
 - G. Paying more attention to the political situation of women members and the wives of members.

In execution of instructions by the Central Committee, the Board of Executives took the following steps:

A. Further establishment of the Party's leadership in the Organization.

To further establish the Party's leadership in the Organization and to find out the personal views of the comrades, a circular was issued to all units of the Organization calling upon them to discuss the question of the Party's leadership in the Organization and to take minutes of the meeting and report the discussion and comments of the comrades.

All Cells (Howzeh), totaling 92 percent of the Organization in Tehran and Provinces, with the exception of Ihash, Gorgan, Kermanshah, Resht and Khuranabad, have in execution of instructions of the Board of Executives, discussed the question of the Party's leadership in the Organization.

Regarding the attitude of the members concerning the Party's

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leadership in the Organization, not a single member expressed the slightest doubt about this inevitable link, and announcement of the Party's leadership in the Organization, and publication of the message of the Central Committee of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, and the reply of the Central Committee of our Organization, created considerable sensation and joy among the members of the Organization.

Most of the comrades have stated that it is only under the leadership of the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran that our Organization can secure the interests of the toilers of Iran. For example, the Organization in Zahedan replied thus: "The Zahedan comrades are pleased to offer their congratulations on the occasion of re-election of the Central Committee and formation of the first session of the second Central Committee of the Organization, and the leadership of the big Party." Cell (Howzeh) 83 responded: "Members of Cell 83, consider the leadership of the Party only too logical, and our separation from the big and honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran results in deviation and selfishness." Cell (Howzeh) 56 states: "Messages of the Central Committee of the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran and the reply of the Central Committee of the Students' Organization stirred communistic feelings in all members of Cell 56. Messages of our leaders represented the old wishes of our hearts. Since the day we were admitted to the Organization we knew the class Party, the big and victorious Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran was in accord with struggling human beings. We knew it was the only Party which was capable of leading the workers of Iran along the progressive currents of the World. We are honored to have from the very beginning the Organization's permission to have a share with our working comrades in self-sacrifices and achievement of class struggle under the leadership of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran."

The results obtained from discussing this question and the feelings expressed by the comrades show the progress our Organization has made in every respect.

B. Improvement of situation in Provinces

In the past 6 months the Board of Executives has made special efforts to improve the Organization's situation in the Provinces. In addition to lending support to the Organizations in Ahuzistan, Isfahan, Resht and Meshed by transferring comrades to those cities, the Board of Executives has made necessary changes in the positions of the responsible members in some towns. Responsible members of the Organization in Rezaieh, Isfahan, and Resht were removed and three comparatively versed comrades were sent from Tehran to take their places.

Communication conditions between Tehran and Provinces have improved considerably. Correspondence between Tehran and Provinces is more regular now and there has been a considerable increase in the correspondence during the last 6 months. In addition to using comrades who are travelling as couriers, 6 messengers with travelling expenses paid, were sent to

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Khurzistan, Khuramabad, Gorgan, Sanandaj, Babol, and Sari.

For more prompt and regular dispatch of publications and newspapers, the Board of Executives with the consent of the Party has, in addition to the dispatch of messengers and use of the travelling comrades, placed the responsible members of Organizations in Ahwaz, Isfahan, Shiraz, and Meshed, in touch with the competent representatives of the Party in those towns. This direct contact made it possible for the comrades in Provinces to get the newspapers and publications in less than a week after publication.

More control has been maintained in the past 6 months, in comparison with the previous periods, as the result of executing circular 37. Consequently, the manner of work in most Provinces and their progress in the past 6 months is evident to the Board of Executives. According to reports received, Cells (Howzeh) meet regularly with the exception of Babol, Sari, Bojnord, Marzan Abad, and Sanandaj where comrades are in singular form.

In view of steps taken to improve the situation in the Provinces, considerable progress has been made in the work of the Organizations in Rezaieh, Tabriz, Isfahan, Ahwaz, Kerman, Zahedan, and Gorgan. However it should be noted that the situation in Khuramabad, Resht and Kermanshah is not satisfactory.

C. Efforts to put members in required places.

The Board of Executives has made special efforts to place members where they are needed most. It is to be noted that progress has been made along these lines.

D. Purge of the Organization

The Board of Executives has endeavored to reform comrades who do not conform with the administrative discipline and duties placed before them by the Organization. Nevertheless, in the past 6 months 5 percent of the members have either left formally, or have dropped contact. This is 3.5 percent increase over the purge of the previous 9 months.

At the instruction of the Central Committee of the Organization the Board of Executives increased the number of members in the Organization by 13 percent in the past 6 months. In addition to which another 15 percent of sympathizers are passing trial period.

F. Situation of the member's wives

The Board of Executives made an investigation in order to promote the social and administrative conditions of the member's wives. At the instruction of the Party, it was arranged that wives of comrades who are capable of rendering services be introduced to the Party and be given training in special Cells (Howzeh). As a result 13 of the comrades wives take part in trial and the Party's formal Cells (Howzeh).

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G. Criticism and self-criticism

The value and effects of criticism and self-criticism received special attention of the Board of Executives. Upon careful perusal of the minutes of previous meetings for criticism, the Board of Executives issued a detailed circular of instructions for proper execution of criticism and self-criticism and removal of deficiencies.

Criticism and self-criticism was carried out in Tehran and most Provinces in the second quarter of the current year. Minutes of meetings of Cells (Howzeh) show a definite progress made by the Organization. A circular to all comrades was issued by the Board of Executives to call their attention to the conspicuous deficiencies and defects of the Organization, and asked them to try more than ever to correct existing errors.

Criticism is now going on in Cells (Howzeh) in Tehran. The Provinces formerly had no special meetings for criticism but most of the Provinces do have criticism meetings now. Minutes of criticism meetings in Tabriz, Rezaieh, Gorgan, Isfahan, Kerman, and Ahwaz have been received in Tehran.

- H. In addition to the activities reported above, the Board of Executives has compiled the records of sympathizers, the number of which equals that of the Organization. These records are to be completed in the near future.

On a whole, discipline in the Organization had improved in the past 6 months. Absence from Cells (Howzeh) dropped considerably, but other irregularities were noticed, which is evidence that some comrades have not yet realized the importance of discipline and the part it plays in the Organization. Endeavors should therefore be made to establish further discipline among such members.

The Board of Executives proposes the following points for administrative activities for the ensuing 6 months:

1. Direct attention to the Provinces for the improvement of the Organizations there.
2. Special attention to protect the Organization against enemy activities and probable dangers.
3. Expansion of the Organization with particular discrimination.
4. Serious pursuing of steps already taken to place members in positions where they are needed.
5. Make further efforts to establish the leadership of the Party in the Organization.

2. TRAINING

The training resolution approved by the first session of the Central Committee called for the Board of Executives to carry out the following duties:

1. Try to make the active part the Party play in political cur-

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2. Teach members to correctly analyse political problems on the basis of the Party's policy.
3. Special attention to the training in provinces and organizing their programs.
4. Carefully execute the current training program.
5. Make an effort to show importance of self-training, and its control.

The Board of Executives based its training activities for the past 6 months on the above points and executed each point in the following manner:

1. Execution of training program in Tehran

On the basis of training plan approved in the first session of the Central Committee, the Board of Executives proposed and executed two training programs in the past 6 months, one in the Summer and the other in the Autumn. With execution of these programs not only all articles of the said plan was put into practice but an additional article, "Constitution Interpretation Book" was also executed. Articles of quarterly programs are as follows:

A. For the Summer

- (1) Study and discussion of chapters 1,2, & 3 of the History.
- (2) Discussion of the day's politics
- (3) Study the history book, by responsible members, from viewpoint of material philosophy, and its discussion in Cells (Howzeh).

B. For the Autumn

- (1) Study and discussion of chapters 4,5 and 6 of History of Civilization.
- (2) Discussion of the day's politics.
- (3) Study of the book "Interpretation of the Central United Council Constitution" (Tafsir Maramuaneh Showaye Mottehedeh Markazi), and discussion of the difficult parts in the Cells (Howzeh).
- (4) Study "Part of Personality in History" by the responsible members and discussion of its difficult parts in Cells (Howzeh).

The Board of Executives pointed out the importance of learning the subjects of the book "History of Civilization" and asked the members to carefully study and discuss this great theoretical work.

In fact the members of our Organization, by study and discussion of this valuable work, became acquainted with many social

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problems and theory of action. As evidenced by the result of quarterly exams, execution of this program considerably raised the standard of knowledge of our comrades. The Board of Executives included in the training program the study of the book "Interpretation of The Central United Council Constitution" in order to acquaint the members with the manner of work and activities of the workers organization.

2. Results of quarterly training program exam in Tehran

The quarterly training program was completed on schedule in the Cells (Howzeh) in Tehran. According to the plan approved by the Central Committee, exams were taken in the first half of Mehr (October) for the Summer program, but exams for the Autumn program were scheduled for the end of Day (January). This schedule was made because the Cells (Howzeh) had to have extra meetings in the first half of Day (January) for criticism and self-criticism, and if exams were to be taken at the same time it would necessarily call for extra meetings for exams and correction of sheets. Therefore, in consideration of restrictions existing in respect to places of meetings, it was more feasible to postpone the exams for the second quarterly training program to the end of Day (January).

Exams in most Cells (Howzeh) have been completed for the quarterly training program.

An investigation of results obtained from the first quarterly program exam shows a definite improvement in training methods. 87.3 percent of members in Tehran took these exams which were held in Mehr (October). Out of the remaining members in Tehran, 3 percent did not take the exams for implausible reasons, and less than 10 percent for valid reasons, such as execution of separate programs for beginners, illness, travel, etc.

The above percentages show that 9 percent more members took the exams as compared with the previous 6 months.

The points of the exam sheets are as follows:

<u>Points</u>	<u>Participants</u>
5 (very good)	4.5 percent
4 (good)	34.5 "
3 (medium)	40. "
2 (bad)	15.5 "
1 (very bad)	5.5. "

Comparison of these figures with those of previous exams show that the number receiving points 5 and 4 have increased by 3 percent and 8 percent respectively, and receivers of points 3 and 2 reduced by about 10 percent and 4 percent, and that receivers of point 1 increased by about 1 percent.

The best sheets were those of members 979, 1141 and 1093. The best sheet of the responsible members was that of member 793. Responsible cells (Howzeh) 104, and Cell (Howzeh) 125 had the best average among responsible cells and cells. Averages of members of the Branches in Tehran are as follows:

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Average</u>
104	3.6

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<u>Branch</u>	<u>Average</u>
35	3.3
11	3.26
38	3.2
8	2.9
44	2.6
74	2.

In previous exams four branches had an average of less than 3. percent while in this exam only three branches had less than 3.0 percent.

3. Execution of training programs in Provinces

In the past 6 months the Board of Executives has been able to work out the recommendations of the Central Committee in organizing the training programs in Provinces with the result that the same program is used in all Provinces. Items on this program are as follows:

A. For the Summer

- (1) Study and discussion of the book "Manifest."
- (2) Discussion of the day's politics.

B. For the Autumn

- (1) Study and discussion of chapters 1, 2 and 3 of "History of Civilization."
- (2) Discussion of the day's politics.

Also included in the program for the Autumn was the study of the book "Interpretation of Central United Council Constitution." However, the Provinces received their books too late to include it in the exam, therefore the exam on the book will take place in Farvardin (April).

Thus for the first time the Organization has been able to work out the same program for all the Provinces.

4. Exams in Provinces and their results

In circulars and letters sent to Provinces in the past 6 months, the Board of Executives called the deficiencies in the training methods to the attention of members and responsible members residing in Provinces. One of the chief deficiencies is the failure to give exams on training programs in Provinces. The responsible members considered this inevitable due to the difficulties in establishing contact between members and between Provinces and Tehran. Nevertheless, the Board of Executives called upon responsible members in Provinces to make use of all opportunities for taking exams.

The Board of Executives sent the questionnaire for the exam to the Provinces and instructed the responsible members to forward exam sheets to Tehran as soon as they were completed.

Although the Board of Executives was not able to send sufficient

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copies of the book "Manifest" to the members, 46 percent of members in Provinces took the exam on the Summer program, while in the previous 6 months only 19 percent of members in Provinces took the exams.

Survey of exam sheets received from the Provinces indicate that considerable progress has been made there. In some Provinces, such as Kerman and Tabriz, more progress was made in training than in other places. The average points for Kerman is over 3.5 and for Tabriz 3.4. Member No. 826 had the best exam sheet in Provinces.

However, some responsible members in other places have neglected their training duties. For example the towns Mesht, Ardabil, Khuramabad have not taken any exams.

In the month of Aban (November), questionnaires for items on the Autumn program were sent to the Provinces and responsible members there are required to take the exams in Day (January) and send the sheets to Tehran. A number of exam sheets have already been received in Tehran.

5. Control over training work in Provinces

By studying the replies of the responsible members in the Provinces to the questions asked in Circular No. 37 the Board of Executives could ascertain the deficiencies in training work of each Province, and by controlling their training, point out their deficiencies and give them necessary guidance for correction. In this way a great deal of defects have been removed. A separate file for each Province on the method of work and training activities is now at the disposal of Training Branch.

Also the Board of Executives called upon responsible members in Provinces to put their training difficulties in writing, and so many difficulties have been corrected by correspondence.

6. Contest for writing political articles

In addition to training plan approved by the Central Committee the Board of Executives added an essay contest on "Nature of Communistic Government of China, Classes Forming This Government, Against What Elements It Fights, and The Elements It Supports," and announced that participation by all members in Tehran and the Provinces was compulsory. In a circular issued, instructions were given that, like exam sheets the best article of each Branch be selected by Cells (Howzeh) in Tehran and sent to the Training Branch not later than 15 Azar (6 December). Responsible members in Provinces were also asked to send all the sheets to Tehran before the end of Azar (December).

Due to this contest the members were to make comparatively careful study of the "Nature of Communistic Government of China," which would increase their knowledge of the situation.

Some of the responsible members and other members in the Provinces did not participate and therefore only sheets from 4 towns have been received so far. The response of the contest

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was as follows: 69 percent of members in Tehran took part; 6 percent did not participate for valid reasons (mostly new members), and 25 percent had implausible reasons why they did not participate; many stated they had had no access to references needed to write this article. It is to be said that only two members of Branch 75, all members of Branch 104, and all members of Branch 35 with the exception of two, joined in the match.

7. Self-training

At the recommendation of the Central Committee, the Board of Executives took the following steps to insure progress and facilitate self-training of members of Organization, particularly in Provinces:

- A. A circular was issued whereby all members in Tehran were called upon to study at least three books quarterly making use of the books in the library, and responsible members were to inspect the studies made and report the results in their quarterly reports. The members were also instructed to give a lecture on the substance of the books they studied if there was sufficient time in Cell (Howzeh) meetings.
- B. In a circular to responsible members in Provinces, self-training and its importance in the progress of training was emphasized. Instructions were also given to have the books in their libraries classified in light reading, heavy reading categories, and to encourage the members to study the books according to a program and their standard of knowledge.
- C. Instructions were given to responsible members in Provinces to complete the libraries. The following newly printed books were sent to all Provinces with the recommendation that members study them:
 1. Second Volume of History of Social Transformation.
 2. Strategy of Revolutionary War In China.
 3. Connection Between Knowledge and Action.
 4. Leninism Problems.
 5. One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward.
 6. What Is To Be Done.
 7. National Problem.
 8. An Introduction To The History Of Connections Between Iran and Europe In The 20th Century.
 9. Interpretation Of The Central United Council Constitution.
 10. History Of The U.S.S.R.
 11. Dr. Mosadegh and Iranian Oil Question After Nationalization.
 12. National Democratic Movement in Azerbaijan.
- D. In Tehran, in addition to arrangements made for regular usage of books in the library, the following books were also placed at the disposal of the members:
 1. Leninism Problems.
 2. One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward.

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3. What Is To Be Done.
4. National Problems
5. Interpretation of United Central Council
(Showray-e-Motahedeh Markazi) Constitution.
6. Dr. Mosaddegh And The Question Of The Iranian
Oil After Nationalization.
7. About National Democratic Movement In Azer-
baijan.
8. How Steel Was Tempered.

A survey of the reports sent by responsible members in Provinces indicate that self-training of members has progressed and that some members have read books in addition to those listed in the program.

Some responsible members in Provinces have not yet sent in reports on results of self-training, but in Provinces where this program has been executed, the result is satisfactory. Efforts must be made to have the program for self-training executed in all Provinces.

8. Interpretation of News

Resolution of the Central Committee put the following two fundamental duties before the Board of Executives:

1. Efforts should be made to better understand the active part of the Party in political events and activities of the Iranian nation.
2. Acquaint members to correctly analyse the current political problems based on the Party's policy

Writing a guide to interpretation of news was included in the training program approved by the Central Committee.

In execution of the above recommendations, the Board of Executives did the following:

- A. In Board of Executives meetings, as well as in meetings of other members of the Central Committee in Tehran, the most important problems of the day were discussed and analyzed. During these discussions the question of "More understanding of the Active Part of the Party in Political Events and Iranian Government Activities" received more attention. Thus, discussion over political subjects in Cells (Howzeh) in Tehran improved considerably, and possibilities of making mistakes in discussions of problems of the day was greatly reduced.
- B. Mistakes in interpretation of news were explained to the Provinces, and circulars and letters called their attention to the necessity of studying the problems of the day, particularly understanding the active part of the Party in these problems. The necessity of discussing the important subjects in newspapers and publications which are sent to the Provinces, particularly the organ newspaper, was emphasized. The magazine "Permanent Peace" (new age) is regularly sent to Provinces.
- C. A circular was issued on 27-9-30 (November 1951)

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reminding the members to execute the training program and making compulsory the reading of the organ newspaper and Besouy-e-Ayandeh (Towards Future), as well as training publications of the Party. For further utilization of interpretation of news in Cells (Howzeh) reading the newspapers and publications Razm (Battle), Zafar (Victory), and publications of the Organization's problems, and Solh-e-Payedar (Permanent Peace) was recommended.

- D. In a circular issued on 4-10-30 (June 1951), the importance of interpreting the problems of the day was emphasized and responsible members were instructed to give priority to interpretation of news in their training programs. An article was attached to this circular and responsible members were called upon to read it in Cells (Howzeh) and discuss its important points.

In this article, the defects in interpretation of news were pointed out and fundamental points in discussing problems of the day were explained. It was emphasized that our objective in acquiring theory and study of social books is to enable ourselves to make a good showing in the battle field and in forthcoming events, and to enable us to choose the best way to attain our goal. Therefore it is necessary to attach importance to current events in order to clear the road for advancement towards our goal by mixing theory with action.. The article concluded by saying that we have to attach more importance to discussion of news interpretation in Cells (Howzeh), and to try to understand the policy of our wise Party and its awakening and leading part among the events taking place in our country. It was also added that being deprived of practical activities among the masses and being far from the battle field, it is especially necessary for members of our Organization to try to comprehend the precise problems of the day and the tactics of our Party against these problems.

9. Technical training

After compilation of the first pamphlet on technical training, the documents which were very valuable and useful were made available. The Board of Executives had them translated and now all elements of the first pamphlet have been translated, abridged and adapted.

The first pamphlet will be compiled during the next two months, and will be submitted to the Party for approval towards the end of Esfand (March).

As evidenced by the above report, our Organization has made considerable progress in training in the past 6 months. The progress that has been made in the Provinces is more perceptible. There are deficiencies in the training, such as failure of the members in the Provinces to take the exams; lack of attention paid to training programs and self-training by some responsible members, and other members; poor participation in political essay contests; incomplete execution of instructions for

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self-training in Tehran; defects in the manner of interpretation of news in Cells (Howzeh); and irregularity in training programs for new members. It is necessary to take steps in the future to correct the above defects and to further promote the Organization in training.

The Board of Executives proposes that the following training program be adopted for the ensuing 6 months:

1. Interpretation of news in Cells (Howzeh) and endeavor to correct the mistakes.
2. Continue the study and discussion of the book "History of Civilization."
3. Study of the book "What Is To Be Done?" and discussion of its difficult parts in Cells (Howzeh) for responsible members in Tehran and Provinces.
4. Execution of a political essay contest with compulsory participation.
5. Maintain more control over execution of duties and training activities of responsible members and members in Provinces.
6. Continuation of self-training program and encourage members to study.
7. Compilation and execution of training program for new members.

3. PROPAGANDA

In the past 6 months, the Central Committee gave the Board of Executives the following list of duties to be executed as their propaganda activities:

1. Make known the importance of Peace Movement, enhance the prestige of peace and democratic fronts, and disgrace the warmongers.
2. Activities to make a real Tudehi (Communist) of members.
3. Make known the comprising nature and treacherous role of Jebheh Melli (National Front) and other Imperialistic groups.
4. Campaign against wrong ways in the Organization.
5. Take steps to acquaint members with principles of propaganda.

In execution of the above points, the Board of Executives did as follows in the past 6 months:

1. Writing of Articles

For the purpose of training a number of writers capable of writing articles for publications of the Party and the Organizations, the Board of Executives decided in Azar 1330 (December 1951) to select from a group of volunteer members those with more talent, and then train them for writing. Follow-

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ing this decision, 14 members who volunteered in Tehran were instructed to write an article on "making real Tuzehi (Communist) of members," or "campaign against wrong ways in the Organization." The Board of Executives wanted to distinguish the members with more talent from the others and at the same time to place the best article at the disposal of members.

So far, 12 members have submitted their essays and 3 of them have been examined and returned to their writers for corrections.

A pamphlet was prepared on "Propaganda and Its Effects" but since it was not satisfactory, it was not published. In the past 6 months three members wrote articles for the Party's publications and so far 33 of them have been published in the newspapers Mardom (People), Besoo, e Ayandeh (Towards Future), Maslahat (Advisability) and magazines Solhe Ra-iedar (Permanent Peace), and Kabouter Solh (Pigeon of Peace).

2, Translation

- A. Translation from French - To increase the number of translators, the Board of Executives gave French language examinations and out of the 12 that volunteered, 5 were graded fair, and 7 poor. The latter 7 were instructed to enroll in one of the French classes, and endeavor to improve their French. A French book, together with its translation, was placed at the disposal of each so they could translate a part thereof and then check it with the authentic translation. Issue No. 25 of the magazine Mardom (People), was also given to each so they could study the article about the Art of Translation, and observe its contents.

Articles have been regularly given to the "fair" members for translation, and it is hoped that they will be capable of translating suitable articles for publication in the near future.

In the last 6 months the 3 regular translators have translated 7 articles which were published in newspapers Maslahat (Advisability), and Besoo, e Ayandeh (Towards Future), also in magazine Zaman No (New Age). Two of the "fair" members have also been able to translate two articles and submit them for publication.

At the same time, the Board of Executives has been able to translate the pamphlet by MaoTse Tong entitled "Revolution of China and China Communist Party," and deliver it to the Party.

- B. Translation from English - The Board of Executives gave English language examinations and of the 5 who took the exams one was graded good, one fair, and 3 poor.

A book in English with Persian translation was placed at the disposal of each member who received "fair" and "poor" and they were instructed to enroll in English classes.

The member who received "good" has translated 4 articles.

The Board of Executives propose the following program

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for its propaganda activities in the ensuing 6 months:

- (1) Activities on making real Tudeh (Communist) of members.
- (2) Campaign against wrong ways in the Organization.
- (3) Increase number of writers and translators.
- (4) Have an essay contest on "Problems of The Organization."

4. INFORMATION

The Central Committee of the Organization instructed the Board of executives to carry out the following points in acquiring information:

1. Direct activities to acquire information daily, especially information on activities against democratic movements of the Iranian Nation.
2. Preparation of statistics on all villagers in Iran.
3. Collaboration with the Administrative Branch to place members in prominent positions in faculties and secondary schools.
4. Acquiring information on activities of foreign elements among students.
5. Prepare plans of places producing ^{AMMUNITION} sport goods for ^{OFFICIALS [SOLDIERS]} students.
6. Obtaining budget figures and ^{MILITARY} educational expenditures.
7. Investigate ^{FRONTIER} football grounds, and accidents and quarrels on the ^{FRONTIER} field among players. ^{BORDER GUARDS [IRANIAN & SOVIET]}
8. Prepare past records and biography of ^{MILITARY} educational personalities.
9. Acquire information on ^{MILITARY} educational activity programs.

The Board of Executives issued a circular on (27-6-30) 19 September 51, based on the above requirements, in which was stressed the necessity of acquiring information, and members were instructed to direct most of their activities to:

1. Report any trivial or important information by which the movement may gain or lose.
2. Report on educational situation of villagers, per circular form 51.
3. Occupy positions where information is accessible.
4. Acquire information on movement of foreign elements.
5. Report on ^{MILITARY} educational personalities, per circular form 51.

The circular and regular reminders by responsible comrades in cells (Howzeh) made members increase their activities on points 1, 3 and 4 above. Activities of members in Tehran yielded many more results this period than previous periods. This proves that if the members pay more attention to the information question and use all possible means, the Organization

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will be able to acquire more valuable information.

It was mentioned in Circular 51, that comrades in Tehran must send characteristics of educational personalities in their educational circles to the Organization before the end of Azar (December 1951). Unfortunately the members in Branch 104, a few in Branch 38, and one in Branch 8 are the only ones who have sent reports to the Organization. This can be attributed to the lack of opportunities for reporting complete characteristics, but it is evident that a large number of our members did not pay attention to administrative instructions.

Although part of Circular 51 was directed to the Provinces and the comrades there were emphatically instructed to acquire information, no response has been received from the Provinces with the exception of comrades in Tabriz. The quarterly reports received from Provinces confirms that the majority of members fail to gather information.

In response to these reports, the Board of Executives has constantly reminded comrades in Provinces that they must direct more activity to acquiring information, but the subsequent reports show there is still no record of information gathering.

For example, in Circular 51, comrades in Provinces were called upon to prepare and submit the characteristics of educational personalities before 22 December 51 and submit the educational situation of villagers and information pertaining thereto before 21 January 1951. Although nothing impossible has been demanded from responsible comrades in Provinces, no Province except Shiraz responded to this circular.

Our comrades in Provinces have made no effort on these two requirements in the circular and as stated above, the majority have not even endeavored to fulfill the other requirements for information.

The Board of Executives submitted the following program for activities on information to the Central Committee for approval:

1. Stress the importance of acquiring information.
2. Acquire information daily.
3. Acquire information on situation of villagers (per Circular form 51)
4. Acquire information on educational personalities. MILITARY FOR MUNITIONS
5. Prepare new statistics of athletes and athletic articles in fac-
ulties and secondary schools. MILITARY PERSONNEL AMMUNITION DIVISIONS
BRIGADES
6. Prepare statistics of sport goods imported from abroad. MUNITIONS
7. Prepare plans of sport grounds and articles thereon. MILITARY STORES

5. FINANCING

The Central Committee resolutions regarding financial measures in the past 6 months were:

1. Build up the financial status of the Organization and increase its income by using all means possible.
2. Take further measure to assure prompt and timely collection of membership subscriptions.

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3. Endeavor to collect outstanding subscriptions.
4. Revise subscription fees in order that they will be proportionate with income of the members and their dependants.
5. Revise contributions to families to improve their conditions, in accordance with the Organization's income.

In execution of the above resolutions, the Board of Executives have taken into consideration the financial hardship of members and necessity of paying further expenditures which had to be made. The results of 6 month operation ending 30th Aban (22 November 51) (the end of fiscal year) is as follows:

1. The resolution required that efforts be made to build up the financial status of the Organization. The only apparent way to do this was to collect contributions from members and seek the help of sympathizers. As point 7 below indicates 8.35 percent of income is from these sources.
2. Instructions were issued to expedite the collection of subscriptions. Acting upon reminders from the Board of Executives, the responsible members made special efforts and therefore the collection of subscriptions in Tehran and the Provinces has been more prompt this period. The arrears in subscriptions do not exceed 5 percent in Tehran, and 15 percent in Provinces; in regard to the latter, distance and lack of communication facilities should also be taken into account.
3. Regarding collection of outstanding subscriptions, it was emphatically pointed out by a circular to all responsible members in Tehran and Provinces that measures must be taken to collect arrears. In response to this almost all the last year dues have been collected. The outstanding subscriptions in the first half of the current year is almost equal to 6.6 percent of income during the said period, most of which belongs to members in Provinces and will be collected gradually.
4. Since it was necessary to collect subscriptions in proportion to the income of members and the number of dependants, a list was made showing rate of subscriptions proportionate with income and number of dependants, and instruction given that subscriptions be collected accordingly effective Shahrivar of the current year (August-September 1951). Although rate of subscriptions was modified and a large number of members pay less than they paid previously, the total income in Tehran shows an increase of 7 percent which may rise to 10 percent when complete list of collections are received from provinces.
5. In accordance with the resolution regarding improvement of livelihood of families receiving contributions, the Board of Executives made investigations about each family's income and its members and increased the contribution with regard to their situation and requirements, which is being paid effective from Mordad of the current year (July-August 1951). The amount paid in addition to their previous monthly contributions totals Rls. 5100.
6. In addition to the increase in monthly contributions to families, additional payments were made to those who were sick or in debt. Rls 300 to 500 was paid to each family according to their situation for fuel and other winter requirements. The total of such assistance amounts to Rls 11,760.

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7. Income and Expenditure

A. Income - The total 6 month income of the organization amounts to Rls 241,272 which shows an increase of 6 percent per month as compared with the period before May 51. Out of the above amount, 76.2 percent is subscriptions, 8.35 percent contributions by sympathizers and members, 5.15 percent proceeds from sales of books, 10.3 percent represents financial help by the Party.

B. Expenditure - The total expenditure of the Organization was Rls 226,497 which shows an increase of about 25 percent as compared with period before Khordad (May 1951), which is due to increase in contributions to families and other additional payments, also purchase of furniture and carpets for new house, increase in the rent of house, and purchase of more books and newspapers.

Out of the above expenditure figure, 71.65 percent represents contributions to families, 6.65 percent rent of house, 10.9 percent books and newspapers, 7.05 percent furniture and repairs, 3.77 percent sundry charges and paper, and finally 0.83 percent covers travelling expenses of messengers. Included in the income is the collection for the cost of books, the outstanding part of which will be collected in due course.

C. Balance - The balance of our account at the end of Aban 30, (November 51) amounts to Rls 101, 378 which shows an increase of Rls 14,775 over the balance of 1st Khordad (May 51). If we had not had the additional expenditure, the increase would have amounted to three times the above figure.

8. In addition to the ordinary income, the Organization has collected Rls 12,140 from members which was contributed to the families of members killed on 23 Tir (15 July 51) and Rls 2400 to workers in the South.

9. To build up the financial status of the Organization it is proposed to:

- A. Take measure to increase the financial status of the Organization.
- B. Make efforts to avoid any delay in collection of subscriptions and to maintain more control over it.
- C. Recommend that all members endeavor to seek the help of sympathizers, by observing the situation of the Organization.
- D. Call upon the board of Executives to take measures to improve the situation of Organization's house, with more regard to security and provide equipment for the protection of the documents relating to the Organization.
- E. Endeavor to collect cost of newspapers sent to Provinces.

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A Summary of the Second Session of the Second Central Committee of the Liberty Loving Organization of Iranian Students.

The second session of the second Central Committee of the Organization was held at 8:30 A.M. on Friday 11-11-30 (1 Feb 52) with the attendance of all members of Central Committee except one.

The hall was attractively decorated with portraits of the prominent leaders of the World Proletariat; Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin; also portraits of Dr. Taghi Aram, Dr. Reza Radmanesh, Reza Roustai, and others.

Attention was drawn to the following slogans in the hall:

"Victory to the Peace and Democratic Fronts under the Leadership of The Soviet Union."

"Endless greetings to Stalin the Great, friend and teacher of nations and the great flag carrier of Peace and Democracy."

"Victory to Peace, the Sacred Wish of Nations."

"Victory to the National Liberation and Anti-imperialistic Movement of the Peoples of Iran, Egypt, Tunis and Morocco."

"Strength to Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, the Champion."

"Greetings to the Students' Organization that Struggles Bravely for Liberation of Our Dear Nation Under the Leadership of the Great Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran."

"Greetings to The Martyrs of Liberty."

After election of a chairman and secretary, the meeting was opened by the chairman who delivered the following speech:

"Comrades, with the utmost pleasure I have the honor of inaugurating the second session of the Second Central Committee of the Students' Organization. Comrades, we are walking on an uneven road full of turns and twists, but the love of our sacred desire and the brilliant goal we have before us makes our travel easy. To attain our end we have to make many self-sacrifices, but our desire is greater than any sacrifice. We have a sacred flaming desire for peace, freedom, democracy, liberation of the oppressed humanity, liberation of our dear country and nation from the oppression of imperialism, and establishment of people's government."

Our Organization, in the course of our dear Nation's struggle for national freedom and independence under the leadership of the honored and champion Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, the freedom giving leader of the Iranian people, progresses with the advance strugglers of our Nation. The Organization avails itself of the wise leadership of the powerful Party of the working class of Iran - Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran - and uses the progressive theory of Marxism - Leninism, as a guide. In the future, as in the past, our Organization will undoubtedly work for the liberation of our Nation, and by working more carefully under the guidance of the great Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, prove itself worthy of a Communistic Organization and duties entrusted to it by the Party of the working class of Iran.

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Comrades, the road we have travelled is smeared with the blood of the brave and champion strugglers who have sacrificed their lives in order to achieve their sacred objective. During this very year many of our brave people were shot down in Isfahan and Tehran of American bullets. In honor of the martyrs of freedom and especially the martyrs of 23 Tir (15 July 51) we shall all rise for one minute of silence."

Following the period of respect, the Program of Central Committee was executed according to the regulations.

The reading of the Board of Executives political report by the responsible secretary and its discussion took about 4 hours. In this report, which has been placed at the disposal of comrades, the important events during the past 6 months have been carefully reviewed. It gives a picture of the progress of the peace and democracy fronts and the movement of the Iranian people, as well as a picture of the losses and failure of the War and imperialistic camps and the treacherous rulers of Iran. With the discussion of this report, the Central Committee made the following corrections:

1. On page 2, line 29, of the report on local events, the words "on competence of the Security Council," were altered to read "on its own competence."
2. On page 4, line 29, the report on local events, the words "so as the extent of the association of the economic policy of Mosaddegh's Government with Imperialistic Governments be more clarified," was altered to read "so as the extent of association of the economic policy of the Iranian Government - Mosaddegh's Government continuing their policy - be made clear."
3. On page 9, line 7, of the report on local events, the words "the only real syndicate of Workers of Iran," were altered to read "the only real syndicate of workers and toilers of Iran."
4. In the last page of report on World events, line 21, the word "unemployment" was deleted.

Discussion of the Board of Executives political report ended at 12:15 and the chairman announced a recess. At 13:30 the session reopened with the reading and discussion of the Board of executives report on activities of its branches.

1. Report on Administration

In this report read by the responsible secretary, the following points were made:

Further establishment of the Party's leadership in the Organization; Improvement of function in provinces and efforts to place members where needed; Expansion of the Organization; Furge; Situation of wives of members; Criticism and self-criticism; Discipline among members; Completion of the past records of members.

The following was said about the further establishment of the Party's leadership in the Organization:

"In order to further establish the Party's leadership in the Organization and to find out the attitude of each comrade on this subject, a circular was issued to all units of the Organization instructing them to discuss the question of the Party's leadership in the Organization in the Cells (Howzeh), with minutes of meetings to be submitted to show the results of discussion and com

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ments by the comrades.

The total number of members who have already expressed their views on this subject totals 92 percent of all members of the Organization."

In the expression of views on the Party's leadership in the Organization, by the members, it is evident that not a single member has had the slightest doubt over this inevitable link. Announcement of the Party's leadership in the Organization and publication of the message by the Central Committee of Hisb-e-Iran, together with the reply by the Central Committee of our Organization created great delight and joy among the members.

Most of the comrades have stated that it is only under the leadership of the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran that our Organization can secure the interests of the Iranian toilers. For example, Fahedan replied: "Comrades in Fahedan are greatly delighted to offer their deepest congratulations on the occasion of re-election of the Central Committee, and formation of the first session of the second Central Committee of the Organization, and leadership of the Great Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran."

Cell (Howzeh) 83 responded with: "The members of Cell (Howzeh) 83 recognize the leadership of the Party in the Organization as a logical matter and separation from the great and the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran results in deviation and selfishness."

Cell (Howzeh) 56 commented: "Reading the message of the Central Committee of the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran and the reply by the Central Committee of the Students' Organization stirred the Communist sentiments of all members in Cell (Howzeh) 56. Our leaders message was a representation of our hearts wish. Since the day we were admitted to the Organization we knew the class Party, the great and victorious Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran was in accord with struggling human beings. We knew that this Party was the only one capable of leading the working class of Iran along the progressive currents of the World. We are greatly honored to have been allowed by the Organization, right from the beginning, to have a share with our working comrades in self sacrifice and achievement of class struggle under the leadership of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran."

The result of this general discussion and expression of such sentiments by comrades shows the maturity and progress of an Organization in every respect.

The discussion of the report on the Administrative Branch was followed by reports on training, propaganda, information and financing, read by the responsible members of Branches.

2. Report on Training

In a resolution approved by the first session of the Central Committee, the Board of Executives was called upon to carry out the following duties:

- A. Efforts to understand the active part of the Party in political currents and the movement of the Iranian nation.
- B. Acquaint members with analysis of political problems

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based on the Party's policy.

- C. Direct special attention to the training situation in the Provinces and organize their program.
- D. Execution of current training program.
- E. Show the importance of self-training and its control.

The Board of Executives in the past 6 months based its activities on the above points and took the following steps:

1. Execution of training program in Tehran

In the past 6 months the Board of Executives prepared and executed two training programs, one in the Summer and the other in the Autumn, based on the training plan approved in the first session of the Central Committee. With execution of these programs the entire plan was carried out, and an additional item, the book "Interpretation of Constitution" was studied. Items on this program were:

A. The Summer

- (1) Study and discussion of chapters 1, 2, 3 of the History.
- (2) Political discussion of the day.
- (3) Study of History from the viewpoint of the philosophy of materialism, with a discussion of difficult parts in the Cells (Howzeh).

B. The Autumn

- (1) Study and discussion of chapters 4, 5, 6 of the History.
- (2) Political discussion of the day.
- (3) Study of the book "Interpretation of the Central United Council Constitution" and discussion of its difficult parts in the Cells (Howzeh).
- (4) "Part of Personality in History."

The Board of Executives in releasing the above program pointed out the great importance of absorption of subjects in the History of Civilization and asked the members to give profound thought and consideration to the study and discussion of this great theoretic work.

In fact, members of our Organization as a result of study and discussion of this valuable work, became familiar with a great deal of social problems and details of the theory of struggle as indicated by the results of 3 month exams. Execution of this program raised the standard of our comrades knowledge considerably. The Board of Executives included the book "Interpretation of the Central United Council Constitution" (Tafsir Maramnameh Showra-ye Kotehedehe Markazi) in the training program in order to familiarize the members with the function and activities of the working class.

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2. Result of three-month exams in the training program in Tehran

The three-month program was executed in Cells (Howzeh) in Tehran at the designated time according to the plan approved by the Central Committee. Exams on items of the Summer program were given between 24 Sept and 8 October 1951.

The financial report representing income and expenditures of the Organization indicated:

1. The average monthly income in the past 6 months shows an increase of 6 percent as compared with the period before 30 Khordad (23 May 51).
2. The average expenditure in the past 6 months shows an increase of 25 percent as compared with the period before 30 Khordad (23 May 51). The reason of increase is due to larger contributions to families, and purchase of equipment such as books.
3. The balance in the credit column shows an increase of 17 percent as compared with the previous six-months.
4. At the end of the report, proposals were made for the future activity of the Board of Executives concerning finance.

After each report was read, the contents were discussed with comments from the Central Committee. A summary of the views expressed and the results of proposals adopted by the Central Committee are mentioned in the resolutions.

Following discussion of the financial report and discussion of the activities of branches of the Board of Executives, the Central Committee unanimously approved the past activities of the Board of Executives. Suggestions for activities for branches of the Board of Executives were made by members of the Central Committee, some of which were adopted. The Central Committee then called upon the Board of Executives to prepare the resolutions of branches based on regulations sanctioned by the Central Committee and to put them in execution upon approval of the Central Committee.

At 17:30 hours on 11-11-30 (1 February 1952) the second session of the Central Committee adjourned with great joy and delight on the part of the members.

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The Board of Executives Political Report

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Since the last session, i.e. from October-November 1950 to the present, many important events have taken place in Iran and in the World. During this period, the powerful fronts of peace and democracy have advanced with great strides towards materialization of their superior and humane aims, and have increased their power, being the guardian of World peace and a definite factor in the liberation of humanity. During this period, the greedy World-eaters have also made more efforts to gain their dirty and inhuman objectives, to arm for a new war, and in formidable plots against afflicted nations. In this report, we have tried to unveil the criminal machination of the war mongers and to describe the brilliant victories of the peace and democracy fronts. In this report the situation in Iran and in the World has been analyzed separately, and in each part the important problems have been discussed.

An analysis of local situation

This analysis is based on:

- A. Foreign policy of Iran.
- B. Local policy of Iran.
 - (1) General local problems.
 - (2) Communistic (Tudeh-e) movement of Iran.
 - (3) Struggle for peace.
 - (4) Progressive organizations and groups.
 - (5) Workers and toilers movement.
 - (6) The Oil Question.
 - (7) Jebheh Mellī - Hezb Fahmatkeshan (National Front - Toilers Party)

A. Foreign Policy of Iran

So far, the program of the Iranian government in respect to foreign policy, has been confined to this sentence:

Establishment of friendly relations between Iran and all other countries of the World, particularly with neighboring countries, on the basis of the U.N. Charter and reciprocal treatment.

This general formula, which is more of a political courtesy that shows no particular way to improve foreign policy, has not been observed in practice, but acted upon to the contrary. The U.N. Charter forbids interference in domestic affairs of countries and stipulates the principles of equality of political rights of nations. Let us see how the relation is between the Iranian government and imperialist governments who openly interfere in domestic affairs of Iran and put into execution their colonization schemes directly through their political representatives or through their Iranian hirelings. Let us see how the principles of the nations equality of rights and reciprocal treatment is being observed in political relations between instrumental governments of Iran and imperialist governments, and finally, the basis of political relations of these governments with the free countries, namely, the USSR, Communistic democracies, and the People's

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Republic of China.

Generally, governments in Iran have been selected by the imperialist governments and sponsored by them. The success or failure of every government has, in the first place, been due to political prevalence of one of the imperialist governments over the other, due to limited compromise of the imperialists for acquiring their joint colonizing objectives, for the purpose of forming a government to carry out the special duties assigned to it, and finally for better execution of political and colonizing schemes under certain circumstances. In the second place, it has been due to the conflict of interest of different wings of the ruling class. It should not be forgotten that the Communist movement of Iran has always been too vigilant to make use of such conflicts and played an effective part in disgracing and bringing about the fall of governments. Nevertheless, in the preparation and execution of programs, protection of our nation's interests against imperialistic policy has never been considered.

The aggressive and colonizing policy of America is engaged in evil provocation and collaboration with Britain, to drive its British opponent out of the political scene in Iran and to change Iran into a war base against the USSR, to utilize the toilers of Iran as gun targets, to sell their junk and loot raw materials in our country. It acquired the services of the treacherous King and the influentials of the ruling class by promise to grant lands. By the hands of these base hirelings, the democratic movement in Azerbaijan faced fire and blood; more than thirty thousands of toilers were killed there in cities and villages, and throughout Iran pressure against the Communist movement was increased.

The imperialistic policies, especially British imperialism, set the stage on 15 Bahman (4 February 49) to give them an excuse to announce our great and honored party, Hisb-o-Tudeh Iran, illegal; put hundreds of our leaders and honorable strugglers under chains and exiled them; altered our constitution gotten at the cost of blood shed by Constitution Revolution Martyrs; imposed on the Senate, formed of old servants and those who laid down their heads at the gate of Empire, so as to break down the resistance of our nation; settle the question of the Imperial Bank in a suitable way; and ultimately to pass the Annexed Oil Agreement by the Majlis.

The policy of Iranian Government has always been based on listening to the command of colonizers, to adopt anti-national policy just to satisfy the colonizers, and to follow imperialistic policies abroad. Instead of establishing political relations with the Chinese nation which has a population of 450 million, the Iranian government, to oblige the American statesmen, instructed its representative in the U.N. to recognize the Communist government of China as an aggressor. The representative of Dr. Mossadeq, present ruler claiming political balance, voted for "economic siege of China" on a gesture made by the American war mongers. These are the signs of lack of political independence, lack of equality in political rights, discipleship of war mongers, enmity with the camps of peace and democracy, and making foolish faces at the great champion nation of China.

The American Government, despite all faraway promises refrained from granting the loan our rulers longed for, and instead many millions of dollars were spent out of the meagre pocket of the Iranian nation for American representatives, advisors, and accountants and finally our inferior rulers who have no personality received the title "ungrateful dogs." Although the 250 million loan did not make the mouths of ungrateful dogs sweet, a quantity of guns and ammunition was delivered to equip the Iranian Army for aggression purposes, and recently 16 million dollars worth of ammunition was destroyed in the Shiraz

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explosion. Activities by the mountaineering American judge in provocation of the tribesmen in Fars and in the West, the question of equipping the tribesmen for guerrilla fights, which was made public by "Albion Ross" the Times reporter, existence of American advisors for important affairs of the Army and Gendarmerie, the secret conference in Istanbul to form a Middle East military bloc and to equip the Iranian Army, are indications of the policy of the Iranian Government and unconditional submission to the murderous policy of war mongers.

But the wakeful Iranian nation, our peace loving and honorable nation, long ago announced its decision and peace loving policy of supporting the camp of peace and democracy. The afflicted Iranian nation under the leadership of its great party, the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, has repeatedly expressed its disgust of the foreign policy of hired and instrumental governments of Iran, and has confirmed its faith to the guardianship of the World peace. The inferior and treacherous ruling class may sink deeper in corruption and treachery, they may offer more service in their servitude to the World eaters and colonizers, but they may never shake the impenetrable decision of the Iranian nation and stop it from carrying out its historical duty. The Iranian nation has announced that it will not be a gun target, it will not fight with the USSR, it will cut short the bands of colonizers and aggressors, and will make every effort and self sacrifice to guard the World peace supported by an invincible camp lead by the USSR. Eventually the way chosen by the Nation leads to peace and prosperity and definite victory.

B. Local Policy of Iran

1. General problems

Since the governments in Iran are not elected by the nation, but are designated by the imperialists to carry out the duty assigned to them, and the different wings of the ruling class have special views and interests in electing a prime minister or cabinet ministers, which are contrary to the interests of the nation, no advancement is being made in the local policy of the country in which the nation may gain. The government had had excellent programs but never executed them. They continued along this course until the subject of the government program and the promise of improvement became a laughing matter. The public opinion was expressed hatred for such programs without execution and with reflection on the Majlis. Mansur's government was compelled to adopt the words "work and action" and abridged its program to these two words. We also saw that the government of "work and action" did not make any effort to improve the nation. These are reactions of the public's hatred for anti-national policies and inability of such governments to solve the social problems. The colonization schemes, the looting of the nation by the ruling class wings and political connivance to get the key positions will prevent the governments from taking steps to benefit the Nation. The Iranian Nation now believes in our honored Party, the great Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, and all it has stated in the course of its 10 years of heroic struggle. It is now the belief of the Nation that only a Communist Government, a government which has risen from among the people and by the people's will, faithful to the wishes of the toiling class, can undo the knots of its social difficulties and provide for its promotion, prosperity and comfort. No basic change can possibly take place in the local policy of the country whether Razmara is the prime minister for a few months, Ala is the tragedian for a few days, or the "Nationals" government led by the "Leader" takes the power in its hands. A summary of events in the past eight months will be: continuation of Razmara's

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government up to 16 Esfand, 1329 (7 March 1951); Trade Agreement with the USSR; escape of political prisoners; bill for issue of banknotes; tumultuous purging law; transferred land property problem; murder of Razmara; approval of oil nationalization law; election of Ala to premiership; terror of Dr. Fagmeh; imposing martial law in Tehran and suburbs; strike in South by oil workers; martial law in seven ports in Khuzistan; murder of workers in the South; demonstrations in Isfahan and other towns in sympathy with workers of Khuzistan; approval of law relative to the execution of oil nationalization by the Oil Commission; resignation of Ala; formation of Government by Mossadegh; the problem of the country's budget; eviction from the oil company and extension of martial government in Khuzistan; drawing up the bill confirming the right of voting to the educated.

The Oil question will be dealt with separately in view of its importance. The question of Khuzistan strikers and events associated thereto has been dealt with in a section entitled "expansion of Communistic movements." Hereunder, we take up the rest of events referred to above and give a brief explanation about each.

The second half of the treacherous government of Razmara ended in his murder. During this period nothing was done with the exception of renewal of a commercial agreement with the USSR which was one of the wishes of the Iranian Nation and which received the attention of the people. The government of Razmara which was termed as "the government of transformation," and referred to by the King as "the terminator of the recent 9-year period" contrary to the expectation of his imperialist sponsors, could solve no problem. This "last arrow in the quiver" could not be utilized in the solution of differences in American and British imperialisms. The treacherous government of Razmara defended the interests of the oil company with unexpected insolence, far more than a company representative would, but in the end his efforts yielded no result. The American government which made the loan subject to the coming to power of a strong government and pinned too much hope on Razmara, refused to grant the loan owing to weakness of the government and growth of British tendencies. Grady's trip to America and the measures he took produced no results. In general, the economic situation of the country was worse than ever during this period; livelihood was far from good; "plans and programs" did not work out the government's weakness in local and foreign difficulties and it indicated that these governments are never able to manage the affairs of the country. As a result of limitless payments and the lack of a proper economic plan, the government's treasury was fully depleted and the government was unable to pay its employees. In order to overcome the financial crisis temporarily, the government drew up a bill for issue of 220 million Tomans in bank notes, and Razmara hoped that this bill would pass. During this period, the commercial agreement with the USSR was renewed, which was done as a result of the pressure by the people of the Iranian Nation and the good will of the USSR. The USSR was the originator of the renewal of the agreement and to show more good will she agreed to form a commission to settle frontier differences, and to solve the gold question. The USSR wanted to help the Iranian Nation out of the crisis and to build up the economic stamina of the Iranian Nation against ruins purposefully brought upon it by the imperialists, thus enabling the Nation not to submit to the World eating imperialists as a result of economic pressure and financial

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restrictions, and also not to place his endless resources unconditionally at their disposal. This measure by the USSR could make the nation stronger in its struggle against colonizers; it could be effective and play a great part in the Nation's sacred war (Jahad). The government of Razmara which had no intention from the very beginning to sign this agreement but merely wished to cover its anti-national attitude, made no efforts to execute this agreement, but stooped further in corruption, robbery, and looting the nation's property. He continued to exert pressure on the great Communistic movement in Iran and sincerely tried to defend the interests of the oil company, until America gave the sign and he was killed by a bullet shot by Khalil Tahmasebi.

Pressure grew on the great Communistic movement of Iran in the second half of Razmara's rule, and illegal measures took an absurd and weird form. When the High Civil Court (Divan Ali Keshyar) rejected the dictated orders issued by the Military Court and assigned the Tehran Criminal Court (Divan Jana-e-Tehran) to examine the cases, the latter under the pressure of public opinion, was not able to give the Tehran Criminal Court's order the verdicts dictated by Army Prosecutor, and thus yield to the views of the Army and the Police. This time, the Tehran Criminal Court was compelled to announce the judicial measures of Army Prosecution as null and void. This done, the file was referred to cross-examination, Office of the Public Prosecutor. All circles of the ruling class were stirred. The treacherous King abused the Minister of Justice; Razmara interferred officially to show his good services; and Botzari, the mean and impersonal Minister of Justice, used his influence. Finally a young man, said to be a Judge, namely Olumi, ruled that the cross-examiner of the public courts was not competent and the file was sent to Army Prosecution. Immediately Military cross-examiner issued a writ of arrest for "fear of connivance!" All this was so shameful that public hatred was stirred. Most newspapers criticized such shameful actions. Justification of Communist strugglers was proved more than ever. The extent of grudge and enmity by the ruling class and their imperialist masters against honorable and struggling sons of the country, our comrades in jail, and the wise leaders of our great party, was made clear. As a result of such law breaking actions, the Iranian nation and our powerful Communistic movement which could not witness such adversities and have its struggling leaders in chains illegally, liberated, with the help of honorable Army Officers who could not stand the events, 10 of our imprisoned comrades and leaders from Zendan Ghasr (the Castle Prison) in an unprecedented manner that astonished all local and foreign circles. This was done to show the extent of the nation's formidable power, to prove that the Communistic movement of Iran has been able to penetrate far into the hearts of people and is supported by all of them, and finally to strike with a heavy fist the mouth of the inferior ruling class and their foreign masters.

A similar event had taken place once in Russia before the revolution, and this masterpiece was unprecedented and unparalleled, particularly in the way it was done. This prominent act forms one of the most brilliant pages in the Iranian national campaign and in particular is evidence of the brave struggle of our country's honorable army officers. This historical event added to the prestige and credit of the Communist movement of Iran and showed in particular that struggling men will not submit to force, and that whatever

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the conditions they will protect their rights. At the time when the Iranian nation gathers in unison against the pressure and oppression of the ruling class, and narrows its pressed lines; at the time when the great and honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran is preoccupied in its continuous and basic campaign, and prepares itself to inflict the final blow and attain the definite victory; at the time when the waves of our Communistic is spreading over all Iran and acquiring more power every day, the corrupted ruling class of Iran is busy conniving, robbing and looting the nation's property. The purging law and its fate shows clearly the corruption of the ruling class and the conflicts of its different wings. In execution of this law, which was approved to pacify public opinion and to make people hopeful for reforms, or as termed by Reza Khan's "transformation in the top," a number of operators were branded with the "J" mark. This classification though incomplete, showed the nature of the corrupted ruling class in a good way. Groups were formed to stop execution of this law. Conflicts of the wings of the ruling class increased. Each group disgraced the other group. Finally, the "J" branded president of Majlis annulled this law. The question of dividing the transferred property was another one which they created commotion over so that public opinion might be calmed down. This usurped property, after having been transferred to the government, fell into the hands of the Court at the time of Hajir under the title of Royal Domain (Amlak kowghufeh Saltanati). More than 250 thousand farmers live on this property. The treacherous King was trying to show that he wants to divide the property seized by his father, through whip and torture, among the actual owners. But by the regulations enforced for the sale of this property he transfers through the Property Bank, 2/3 of the farmers income each year to the Court's account, this being the buying installments of the land. The average annual income of the land is usually 1/10 of its cost, and the buying farmer must pay the cost of land in 15 years, i.e. he has to settle 1/15 of the cost each year. The ratio of 1/15 and 1/10 will therefore be 2/3. By doing so, the King intends to transfer the cost of this property to the banks abroad and to escape at the first sign of danger and live in comfort with the money. However, time will show how many years he will be able to collect the installments and in which part of the World he may have the opportunity to live in comfort.

The short life of Ala's government which began with the murder of Razmara was eventful. Dr. Zanganeh, the branded enemy of the Iranian nation and the founder of the press law was killed by a terrorist at the gate of the Faculty of Law in the first days of Ala's rule. Following this, military government was announced. Strangely enough the B.B.C. (Radio London) broadcast the news in the morning of the day that military government was announced, however, it wasn't approved by the Council of Ministers until 1400 that day. The Government of Ala made great efforts to prevent the approval of the Law for execution of the Oil Nationalization, but he resigned as soon as this law was approved. After Ala, Dr. Mossadegh got the vote and confined his government's program to oil and the election. The bill confining the right of voting to the educated entitled the "amendatory election bill," was originated by this government. This bill is still in its first stages and faced by the heavy pressure of public opinion. The toilers in Tehran, at an invitation by the Railway workers, gathered in a mass meeting. Hatred against this bill was expressed in other towns. The Central Committee of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran could never agree

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with such a reactionary bill and therefore announced its objections to the bill. This statement greatly impressed the public opinion of the Iranian nation who is always waiting for the views of our great Paryon various problems in order to be inspired. Although this bill was drawn up long ago and discussed in a commission composed of deputies and representatives of government, they do not dare introduce it to the Majlis (the lower house) for approval.

The budget question still remains unsolved. The government has to meet its requirement by approval of the month's budget as in the past ten years. The budget for the period 21 March 50 to 20 March 51 had a deficit of 200 million Tomans. Mazmara made out his budget for 21 March 51 to 20 March 1952 with a total expenditure of 954,959,500 Tomans. Out of this amount, a sum of 342,834,000 Tomans, or 39 percent of the budget, is allotted to the Army and disciplinary bodies. Only 30 million Tomans, or 3 percent of the budget, goes to the ministry of health and all its associated institutions. With regard to these figures and considering the millions of dollars of arms and ammunition imported from America, we can understand the policies of the Iranian government, following the war mongers views of the Western bloc and planning anti-national schemes.

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Central Committee on the
Board of Executives political report.

1. In analyzing the social currents and political problems, the text of the political report specifies the fundamentals and leading part of the great Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran everywhere. However, as this subject is of primary importance, it is to be explicitly confirmed that the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran before 15 Bahman (4 Feb 49) when it was declared illegal by the Government and since then, has always had a fundamental and leading part in all political currents, and has led the extensive anti-colonization movement of the Iranian nation, and has made the greatest possible effort to reinforcing the foundation of this great movement.
2. Since a report of the villagers movement was not included in the text, the following addition was made to the report:

The first nucleus of the villagers movement developed in 1322 (1943) and grew during the years 22 and 23 (1943-1944). The slogan, "reduction of ownership share and deletion of taxes and purv yance" attracted the attention of farmers. This slogan was interpreted as deletion of ownership share in some parts of Iran. The farmers movement reached its peak in 1945 after the formation of the democratic government of Azerbaijan and later in 1946 not only in Azerbaijan but in all other Provinces. The farmers movement in Malayer grew and expanded considerably. In November and December of 1946 the master was driven out of the farm, and in some places land was divided among the farmers. Simultaneous with the attack on the Party Organizations, the farmers organization was attacked. Active farmers were sued and the farmers organization was disbanded. In 1948 the farmers organization in Tehran was reactivated with some success, especially in Tehran suburbs. With the publication of the farmers newspaper, the farmers propaganda took shape. Finally, after 4 February 1949 the farmers organization was again restricted to a great extent. Later, the Tehran Suburbs Committee began more serious activities with considerable success in two years. In March-April 1950, farmers activities again expanded throughout Iran and these activities in Tehran are more organized now. The situation of the farmers organization in Isfahan is better than other Provinces. Farmers in Behbahan, Tehran suburbs and Shirgah show collective resistance against all kinds of pressure. The motto of the farmers organization is "collective resistance against the extortion of Government forces and owners." Numerous tracts have been distributed in various Provinces by the farmers organization and were favorably received by the farmers. In early 1951 the Association for Aid to The Peasants (Anjoman Komak Beh Dehghanan) was formed. This organization's activities are more conspicuous in Tehran and have not been expanded enough in the Provinces. Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran attaches great importance to the farmers movement, to the intellectual growth of farmers, and to the expansion of this movement based on firm and correct social administration, and has made a proper foundation on which this movement could be further expanded and organized.

3. The word Sopur (street sweepers) was deleted on page 5, line 38.
4. On page 11, line 5, the sentence "he slept at night and in the morning, without any change having taken place in the situation. He would repeat like a parrot whatever the pre-existent master had said," was amended to "And according to Washington's instruction he changed his slogans, without there being any cause to do so from the standpoint of the situation in Iran or in the World, but just because it suited the int rest of Washington."

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Amendatory view of the
Central Committee on the
Board of Executives
political report.

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5. On page 19, line 22, the sentence "but it is evident that workers and toilers in Iran will not be deceived by these demagogues for long, but will distinguish their enemies as they have heretofore." The toilers of Iran, as a result of the fundamental struggles of the honored msh-e-Tudeh Iran in the past 10 years, have become vigilant and it is very unlikely that they should be deceived by the tricksters and fall into their snare," was amended to, "Those of the workers and toilers of Iran who would probably fall into the snare of these demagogues for a few days, will soon recognize them in the light of events and will chase them off the lines of the toilers."
6. On page 21, line 26, the sentence "and as a result of discontinuation of the Big Four Powers Foreign Ministers Conference in the past four years, which failed the last time in Moscow" was amended to "and as a result of discontinuation of the Big Four Powers Foreign Ministers in the past few years, which failed the last time in Paris."
7. It was decided that words such as "Jebheh Mellī" (National Front), and "Hezb Zahmatkashan" (Toilers' Party) which were not parenthesized, be placed in parenthesis.

The Board of Executives political report was read by the responsible secretary of the Organization and was commented on as follows:

- 508 - Page 4 of report on the world's events states that no result has obtained from Mr. Churchill's recent trip and his talks with Truman. In my opinion, a definite and quick judgement such as that cannot be made and must wait for subsequent events.
- 529 - The differences of the two Imperialisms have been here spoken of on a general basis - even if any agreement has been reached by the two imperialisms during this trip, it is temporary and cannot solve the existing differences.
- 760 - The recent editorial in the newspaper Mardum (People) also confirms this view. Churchill's recent speech and the closing of British Consulates in Iran goes to show that the differences of the two imperialisms still remain unsolved.
- 508 - Other subjects besides Iran and Egypt were discussed during Churchill's trip. It is evident that probable agreements do not solve the differences.

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The Communist Movement of Iran

The more success our great and honored Party, Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, achieves in its methodical and continuous campaign, the more effective the part our Party plays in leading deep political currents, and the more our discipline and administrative power grows and frightens the traitors and brokers of colonizers, the more the enemies of the nation conspire against our brave party and the more measures are adopted to combat us. At the time when, as a result of our Party's vigorous campaign, Seyed Zia, the performer of the coup d'etat and the marked servant of Britain, was disgraced and Hezb Eradeh Melli (National Will) and Vatan (Country) were condemned and about to be disbanded, the barbarous pressure was increased against our party by government agents at the order of the imperialists. The Fascist-like Hezb Nehzat Melli (National movement) was created by Arfa in which army officers and officials participated. Through the Army General Staff, assisted by Hezb Eradeh Melli (National Will), a great supply of arms was distributed in the North and the West of Iran with the result that bloody events, such as Ghadikolahiha (or tribe), happened one after another. The General staff of Arfa and the governments of Sadr and Sa'ed fought our party with all their power. They closed down the clubs. They restrained the newspapers, and filled the prisons with the strugglers of our party. In some instances, they killed the obstinate strugglers and believers of our party and set our clubs on fire. Our honored party survived these events. During this critical period it bravely resisted the wild reactionaries, and in the end our party came out of the ordeal more tempered, more united, and more obstinate. The Party continued its methodical struggles with further vigor. When again the freedom movement of Iran led by our honored party continued to expand, national governments took power into their own hands in Azerbaijan, Zanzan, and Kurdistan. The grand wave of this movement covered all Iran and every day our movement met new success. To deceive the Iranian toilers and to turn them from the right way, the governmental Democratic Party came into being in a matter of one hour. It made gendarmes, detectives, and sweepers parade in the streets. It formed Guard Nejat Melli (National liberation guards) with strong but hollow slogans. It fought with our party everywhere with the help of Governors, Governor Generals, Gendarmes, and the Police. It discharged thousands of struggling workers because they did not join Hezb Democrat Iran. It drew arms on the workers on behalf of the Oil Company in the bloody clash of 23rd Tir, 1325 (14 July 46). Finally after the well known march of the Army to Azerbaijan and after that tragic and barbarous massacre, and collective murder of a number of honorable Army officers who had joined the Democratic Movement of Azerbaijan to carry out their national and benevolent duties, it developed a grudging enmity with our honored party everywhere. But our brave party came out of this formidable crisis with its head held high, and despite the spies inside the party, it became so powerful before the 15th Bahman (4 Feb 49) event that it dazzled everybody's eyes, while Hezb Democrat Iran fell to pieces and was damned forever with the downfall of Ghavam. This happened because this Party had not come into being as a social necessity and was nothing more than a political conspiracy. The pre-arranged ridiculous fiasco of 15th Bahman (4 Feb 49) fabricated by British imperialism, gave another opportunity to the hired ruling class to come upon us unawares, to prosecute hundreds of our leaders, our honorable strugglers, to close and loot the clubs, and to confiscate party property. But neither the imprisonment and exile of our honorable leaders and strugglers, nor barbarous treatment by Army and Police officers, nor military trials, nor announcing our party illegal, could shake in the least the impregnable will of the Communist strugglers, the new order human beings, the guardians of Peace, the warriors of our country's freedom and independence. The leading body of our party discharged its heavy and responsible duties by following a methodical policy, by steadfastness, and by admirable wisdom. The strugglers of our party strengthened their organizations and far from the eyes of the police and the nation's

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enemies the, expanded their organizations, enhanced the revolutionary quality of the Party, and discharged their duties under the circumstances. Regular publication of the organ newspapers of the Party, Central United Council (Shoraye Mottahedeh Markazi), and institutions associated thereto; distribution of tracts and writing slogans on the walls, are other brilliant successes achieved by our Party. All foreign news services and local circles are unanimous that the Communist movement of Iran is the greatest and the best organized social body in Iran and plays a decisive and winning part in leading the freedom loving and national currents of Iran. The Iranian nation has recognized that our great and honored Party, is a freedom loving and powerful one which under the leadership of the working class leans on the masses of toilers and on the Iranian nation. Iran recognizes that the Party will struggle bravely to banish completely the imperialist influence, to secure economic as well as political freedom and independence for the country of Iran. It will continue to struggle until the final victory. The Iranian nation regards our Party with appreciation and in high esteem, and considers the loss of lives, damage to property, bereavements, imprisonments, exiles, and tortures which our party endured, as truthful proof and a clear sign of its belief and sacrifice in accomplishing the nation's sacred aim and wish. Owing to its self sacrifices and brave struggles and due to the rightful path it follows, the Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran has acquired unparalleled prestige in public opinion and has found its place in the clean hearts of honorable fellow citizens. With the exception of a few who have special ends in view, the Iranian people in general are attached and devoted to Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran and treat it kindly. Protection given to our party by the Iranian nation, while one of our comrades was in danger, is proof of this contention and, at the same time, promising and exhilarating. Without a revolutionary and progressive party to lead and to struggle and make self-sacrifices in the first line, the Iranian nation cannot save itself from the yoke of colonization, cannot break the chains of capitalism and recover its complete political and economical independence. A progressive and freedom loving party also cannot achieve any success without leaning on the endless power of the people. The columns of our party true to its nature, have been erected on the hearts of Iranian nation, and it is this good understanding and reciprocal esteem that has made our party so powerful. But the enemies of the people with their colonizing policies, frightened by our ever increasing power and having obtained no results from their barbarous attacks by the police, have not reduced their pressure on us, and while they continue to terrorize opinions and imprison and torture our strugglers they try over and over again to create unfounded social currents and engage in ordered, imperialistic factions. At the end of the report on local situations, we will disclose their conspiracy.

Struggle for Peace

Iranian Peace Partisans (Jam-e-Yat Irani Havadaran Soh) was founded on 18th Khordad of last year (8 June 50) and was received in welcome by the wakeful masses of the Iranian nation, from the very day it was founded. As a result of 10 years of methodical, extensive struggles by our dear party, the great Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, the Iranian nation has made considerable progress in realizing social problems, in distinguishing the peace and democracy fronts, and in discerning the imperialistic regimes. It has clearly understood of what fabric the war mongers are made of, their greedy intentions, the crimes they commit in looting the World nations, and how they bring war to the world so they can extend their colonizing domination, politically and economically, and hoard gold and silver through sale of arms and ammunition. Likewise it is understood that the peace and democracy fronts guard the peace, rein the war mongers, check the imperialists, provide for honorable, tranquil life, a life full of prosperity where exploitation is non-existent, a life full of mirth and merriment. It is not therefore surprising that

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such a wakeful nation should respond to the statement of the Peace Partisans and struggle in this way with self sacrifices. As soon as the Iranian nation learned that this faction is being supported by Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, and as soon as it came to know that this faction is a branch of the World peace partisans which in view of its peace loving nature, is in turn supported by the powerful army of peace and democracy, it (the Iranian nation) allied around the board of founders with great enthusiasm, with complete belief and confidence as to the authenticity of the faction's humane and peace loving aims. It signed and made others sign the Stockholm Statement, and during the short time fixed for collecting signatures, put 1/2 million signatures under the Statement. No doubt, the endorsement this faction received from our party, and the intellectual help, and inspiration it had from the anti-imperialist movement, played a great part in its victory with the result that it could attract the nation's attention. Enemies of peace launched their campaign against this faction from the very first day. They sent the peace partisans to jail like criminals. The Police and the Army gathered their forces against peace lovers. Another article was added to the Punishment Law. Peace loving was a quilt! Peace partisans must be punished! On 17th Mehr (9 Oct 50), the Army Prosecutor issued a long proclamation for the prosecution of peace partisans and called those who signed the Stockholm Statement "Agitators against the country's security," and the War Minister of the treacherous government of Razmara repeated that in the Majlis the next day. But in spite of all this the nation was not frightened and attended to the work of peace with increased ardor. In the first general meeting of the faction, the secretary said: The documentary fact is that signatures increased under the Stockholm Statement after issuance of the proclamation by the Army Prosecutor and after the owls gave vent to loud voices. The first general meeting of the faction held on 19th Aban 1329 (10 Nov. 50) ended successfully after hearing the Board of Directors report, election of a new board, confirmation of past actions of the faction, and the issuance of a resolution addressed to the permanent committee of the World Congress of Peace Partisans. The Iranian Peace Partisans were able to obtain 563,153 signatures under the Stockholm Statement in spite of all difficulties raised by the government on the matter of peace. Obtaining signatures is now being vigorously continued. In the report read by the secretary of the faction on 18th Khordad 1330 (9 June 51) on the occasion of the first anniversary of the faction, it was officially announced that up to noon on that date 938,240 signatures were obtained. To this date, 1,214,035 signatures have been obtained. With due regard to the social conditions in Iran, pressure exerted by the Police and the Army, and the difficulties raised by them, the number of signatures obtained is promising. Comrades have not forgotten the barbarous attacks of the Police and the Army on branches of the peace partisans in Babal, Ahwaz, Gorgan, Shiraz, and in other towns. Similarly, they have not forgotten that a woman was murdered by Sarhang (Colonel) Tabatabai in a peace loving demonstration in Kerman. So far tens of thousands of signed sheets have been burned by the Police and the Army. Unmanly and shameless attacks by the Police and the Army barred the peace lovers everywhere. Nevertheless, the peace movement is ever growing. In the huge meetings in Tehran and the provinces, this demonstrated will of the honorable peoples of Iran, makes the war mongers shudder. The surprising enthusiasm shown by workers toilers and the peace loving people in Isfahan brings hope to all hearts. Most conspicuous in this sacred and hope giving struggle is the impetus of the anti-colonization movement of Iran which acts in all social struggles of Iran as a motor and a compass, leading the ship of our liberating strugglers to the coast of hope and prosperity.

Progressive Factions and Organizations

During the past eight months many progressive and anti-colonization factions and organizations have come into being; each of which has its own importance. The fact on for Struggling Against Colonizing Oil Companies (Jam-e-Yat Mobarezeh Ba Sherkatha-ye-Estemari Haft) is an important social product, of which we will speak when discussing the Oil problem. Form-

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of manifest syndicates which is one of the important achievements of the workers movement of Iran will be discussed when dealing with the Iranian workers and toilers movement. We will now give a brief explanation of other achievements.

The Democrat Youth's Meeting (Kanun Javanan Democrat) was formally inaugurated on the evening of Sunday, the 20th Khordad (11 June 51) of the current year (?). Its objectives being, to create impenetrable oneness and unity among the patriotic, peace and freedom loving youths of Iran, to defend their rights having in view their requirements, their social, moral, educational, and economical trainings, to give them a share in activities and struggles of the Iranian nation, to stabilize the prosperity and the power of Iran, to unite them with the democrat youths of the World for the purpose of establishing effective friendship and permanent peace. The objectives "establishment of permanent peace" and "unity with the democrat youths of the World" shows clearly the progressive nature of this assembly. For this reason it has been received warmly and enthusiastically by a large number of freedom loving and progressive youths. If the assembly succeeds in gathering the majority of youths around itself, it will have a big reserve for the anti-colonization movement of the Iranian nation.

The foundation of the faction for Struggle Against Being Illiterate (Jam-e-Yat Mobarezah Ba Bidavadi) is very important and useful in view of the fact that the colonizing education of Iran takes no steps to educate the people. Just now, in addition to Tehran, branches of this faction have been established in some provinces which have exerted great effort to expand education among the illiterate.

Sa'aman Zanan Iran (the Iranian Women's Organization) was founded for the purpose of acquiring the fundamental rights of the women in our community and her participation, in an effective way, in the country's political, social, and economical affairs. This organization struggles for women's equality of rights with men, and tries to cancel the Mediaeval concessions to men so that women may acquire their real social position.

The Children's Welfare Faction ?/Infant Support Faction ? (Jam-o-Yat Hema-Yat Kudakan) was formally inaugurated on 21 Bahman 1329 (10 Feb 51). Its objective is to struggle for the prosperity of children. This faction forced a great demonstration on Friday the 10th Khordad (1 June 51) of the current year, and the children, full of joy, shouting peace loving slogans were warmly welcomed by the people in the capital.

The Iran Liberation Faction (Jam-e-Yat Azadi Iran) has also achieved considerable success so far in organizing the masses of second class people for the protection of the anti-colonization movement. It increases its activities and expansion every day.

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Iranian Workers and Toilers Movement**SECRET CONTROL-U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY**

The ever increasing movement of workers and toilers is most important and promising. During the past eight months, these movements were much expanded and their unity and power increased. The Iranian nation pins its hope always on the working class, on the revolutionary and progressive class, on self-sacrificing soldiers of the first line, and on the pioneer class in the freedom-giving and Communistic movement of Iran. The nation gets more hopeful every day, seeing the movement's fruitful and brave struggles. In the past eight months, the struggling class of Iranian workers organized and united more than ever and engaged in heroic and vigorous struggles to attain its ends. One of the important and extensive achievements of the workers and toilers movement is the formation of manifest and progressive syndicates. After that barbarous attack of 15th Bahman (4 Feb 49) on the headquarters of the Central United Council (Showraye Mottehedeh Markazij, no manifest and progressive syndicates existed for some time. But in the past 10 months the struggling workers of Iran were able to form manifest syndicates. Most of these syndicates which are gradually getting more organized and comprise powerful units, are lead by progressive and freedom-loving elements. In a few where the freedom-loving elements have no majority in the board of management, the administration power and influence of those freedom-loving elements is enough to lead the syndicate in the right direction. The most important manifest-syndicates of the capital workers are those of Chit Sazi and Dokhaniah (Calico Mill and Cigarette factory), and the most powerful among guilds are those of shoe-makers, carpenters, and tailors. Other manifest syndicates are Syndicates of Silo, Rossumat (Alcoholic Drinkers **DRINKS** Factories), Railways (Locomotive Rawan, Jarrieh va Mechanic, Tormoz Banan, Suzan Banan, Mamourin Ghetar-haye Beri) (Locomotive drivers, Pulling and Mechanic Section, brakemen, needlemen, truck attendants), Simankaran (those making cement products), Bannaha (Masons), Naghashha (painters), Kargaran Cinamaha (Cinema workers), Otukeshiha (pressers), Chapkhaneha (printing press workers), Siman (cement factory). Manifest syndicates in provinces are not very extensive. Only in Isfahan, workers of all factories have been able to form a manifest and powerful syndicate which is even one pace ahead of Tehran. From each factory there, three representatives were elected who formed the Hay-at Amelah Etehadiah Karkanajat Isfahan (Board of Management of the Isfahan Factories Union). In Tehran, the syndicates are independant, but a temporary committee was formed to lead the huge demonstration and meeting of 1 May. It performed its duties successfully although the Police imprisoned a number of members of this committee. Although the representative of the Ministry of Labor was present when the board of management was being elected, these syndicates have not as yet been registered owing to difficulties raised by the anti-worker Ministry of Labor.

Another sturggle of the Iranian toilers was the strike by locomotive drivers and firemen which began on 8 Bahman 1329 (26 Jan 51) and ended in complete success.

The organized and united strike by 1200 workers in Simnan fills another brilliant page in the struggles of the zealous Iranian workers. This strike was announced on 24 Bahman 1329 (13 Feb 51) and ended in complete success after 72 hours of excitement on the part of the workers who carried slogans in favor of workers in Simnan, workers in Iran, and workers all over the world.

The most important event in the workers movement was the recent extensive, bloody strike of Khuzistan and the complete support given to the strikers by toilers throughout Iran. After the massacre of 23 Tir 1325 (14 July 46) the Oil Company thought that the revolutionary spirit of the workers had been completely broken, and imagined it had attained its end by imposing military government on those districts, by imprisoning, exiling, and discharging the leaders of the workers, and by forming all-color,

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anti-workers unions. The Company thought that no more resistance would be shown by the workers when their political and economical rights were being disregarded. This was the Company's inference when in Daymah 1329 (Dec. 50) to Jan 51) it notified the workers that their allowance will be reduced by 30 percent which was even adopted in respect to Masjed Soleiman and Naft Shah. The workers of the oil fields, very much annoyed by the company's above decision, met and organized more than ever. Finally on the 29th Esfand (20 Mar 51) when the Company paid reduced allowances to workers in Bandar Mashour, Azhajari, Naft Sefid, and Lali, the workers went on strike in Bandar Mashour and then Azhajari, Masjed Soleiman, Naft Sefid, and Lali joined the strikers. At the order of the Oil Company, the treacherous government of Ala imposed military government on seven parts of Khuzistan, and instead of protecting the justifiable rights of the workers, it played the part of the Company's police. The zealous workers of Bandar Mashaur, where meetings inside the town were prohibited by the military government, congregated 4 kilometers outside of the town. On the 9th Farvardin (30 Mar 51), the Company's military government attacked the workers with bayonets and wounded a number of them, but the vigilant workers showed the utmost composure and endured all this so as not to give the military government any justification. On 3-1-30 (24 Mar 51), the apprentices in Abadan went on strike and on 11-1-30 (1 April 51) the fitters. On 19-1-30 (9 Apr 51) the internal railway workers went on a local strike. On the twentieth (10 April 51) in order to break the workers resistance, strikers were massacred in Bandar Mashour and apprentices were shot at in Abadan. In this barbarous attack, more than 150 workers in Bandar Mashour and apprentices in Abadan, as well as workers who gathered in meetings in Abadan to sympathize with workers in Bandar Mashour, were killed and wounded. This treacherous massacre by the military government made 40,000 workers angry and they all went on strike. Local strikes were changed into a general strike. All refinery installations were completely stopped for 12 days. Thereupon, the military government attacked the workers with Sherman Tanks. To stop the tanks and protect the lives of their comrades, some of the zealous workers lay down before the tanks, and two workers were crushed under the heavy chains of Truman's gifts. During the strike and thereafter, thousands of workers and employees of the Oil Company were exiled as adventurers, and 700 others were put in irons. But none of these treacherous actions by the Oil Company and the hired government of Ala could shake in the least the impenetrable will of the new order human beings, the wakeful workers, and the zealous toilers of Khuzistan. The strike in Bandar Mashour ended in complete success, but workers in Abadan continued the strike to obtain their justifiable rights, to pursue the prosecution and punishment of military government executioners such as Col. Rousta Zad and Col. Mosharaf Nouri who had killed the apprentices and workers in Abadan and in Bandar Mashour, also for the abrogation of martial law and liberation of their imprisoned comrades. Finally this strike also ended in success. Despite financial restrictions imposed on workers by the Company, the guilds in Bandar Mashour gave considerable material help to workers for a victorious strike. They placed many trucks at their disposal to take them out to the meeting place, and supplied them with provisions. People throughout Iran gave great help to workers willingly in appreciation of Jam-e-Yat Mobarezeh Ba Sherkathaye E Estemari Naft (Union to combat the Colonizing Oil Companies). Protestations were made by workers and toilers throughout Iran and support was given by them to the strikers. 70,000 people gathered in a meeting in Isfahan, and in spite of barbarous attacks by the Police in which two were killed, they gave support to the workers of Khuzistan through progressive slogans. The grandeur of the meeting in Isfahan was dazzling and showed the power of the working class in a prominent manner. Workers Union of the cement factory, 5,000 railway workers, workers of glycerine factory, Grit Sazi workers, workers of Robat Kurim Mine, Simnan workers, and all workers in other places throughout Iran announced their support. Huge meetings and demonstrations were formed all over Iran in protest against the Government and in support of the Khuzistan workers. Despite all difficulties raised by the Police, tens of thousands of people gathered

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ered in a meeting in Tehran on the 23rd Farvardin (13 April 51) at the invitation of Jan-e-lati Mobarazeh ba Sherkat Estemari Naft, and supported the strike in the South, and expressed their hatred against the oppression of the Oil Company, Anglo-American imperialism, and their hired, treacherous government. The effective part played by our honored Party, the great Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, and by the Central United Councils (Showra-ye-Mottahedeh Markazi) is most important. The wise leadership of the strike, full support of the strikers, serious support by party newspapers, financial aid, are all good signs of our party's concern in a victorious strike and the complete success of workers. The famous slogan by the Central United Council, "everything for a victorious strike," and the sincere support given to the strikers, played an effective role in making the strike victorious. The Oil Company never feared the planted governments of Iran, and the corrupt ruling class which have the yoke of servitude around their necks. The Oil Company knows its obstinate enemies were the Iranian workers and toilers. The Oil Company realized that the great, extensive, anti-colonization, and Communistic movement was the only factor endangering its interests. It was for this reason that the company talked with the government and ruling class over a shilling or a penny, and decided to smash the united, organized, and powerful front of the workers by the hands of the hired government. Under these conditions, our wise party gave the utmost support to the strikers in the South. It changed the Khuzisatan strike into a great anti-colonization movement throughout the country. It made the base, imperialist exploiters and their bought servants realize that the nation's will is unbreakable. The nation has made up its mind to liberate itself from the yoke of foreign colonization and exploitation, and will undoubtedly win in this sacred battle. The success of the strike, the strong spirit of the Iranian toilers, the power of the Communistic, anti-colonization movement led by the great party of the nation, the honored Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, struck with a strong fist, the mouths of the imperialists and their base servants.

THE OIL QUESTION

The oil question has been sufficiently discussed especially the Gass-Golsha-e-Yan annexation agreement, and the formation of the Razmara government to approve this agreement. We, therefore, do not have to repeat all that again and will in this report, give only an analysis of the Oil problem in the past eight months. Razmara's job was to have the Gass-Golsha-e-Yan agreement passed in the Majlis at any cost and for this reason he shamelessly undertook the defense of the related bill. The annexation agreement was rejected in the Oil Commission owing to the heavy pressure of public opinion, and the Commission's report was introduced to the Majlis. Foruhar, then Finance Minister and devoted servant of the Oil Company, insulted the Iranian Nation in his long speech written for him by the Company and approved by Razmara. He defended the Company shamelessly. Finally he had to withdraw the Bill to negotiate again with the Company. The insulting speech by Foruhar, the withdrawal of the bill, and the confirmation of the speech by Razmara, excited public opinion greatly. The Majlis was compelled to pass a bill renouncing Foruhar's speech. By another bill, the Majlis annulled the withdrawal of the Oil Bill, and assigned the Oil Commission to ascertain and propose a way to retrieve the rights of the Iranian Nation from the usurping Oil Company. The Oil Commission during two months of legal functioning examined the Oil File in the presence of the government's representative. Razmara also participated, in the last days, when he explained the position of his government from "technical, judicial, financial and economic" points of view as termed by himself. He spoke some fiddle-faddle in defense of the Oil Company, and insulted the Iranian nation. The Oil Commission was compelled to reflect on the wishes of the nation and respect public

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opinion, but finally did its duty in an incomplete way. Razmara who had decided to have the agreement approved in favor of Britain even at the expense of dissolution of the Majlis, was killed at the instigation of the American rivals. Both houses ratified this incomplete law without any alteration. This law decreed the principle of nationalization of oil, and gave the Oil Commission two months to propose a law for the execution of the principle of nationalization. As soon as this law, which though incomplete provided for immediate eviction, was approved in the Oil Commission the government of Ala, who tried to reconcile the interests of the American and the British imperialists, resigned. Dr. Mossadeh was a candidate for premiership and obtained the votes of both houses. The oil bill was passed in the first days of Dr. Mossadeh's premiership and sent to his government for execution. Dr. Mossadeh did nothing for some time and even entered into negotiations with the representatives of the Oil Company to "make use of the Company's experiences!" Grady, the interlocking American Ambassador, stood his ground, Truman sent a message and Morrison handed Iran threatening notes. Paratroop battalions were transferred to Cyprus from England. Britain's warships cast anchor along the Iranian Coasts. The pressure and threat market was hot. Britain complained to the Hague International Court. But in all this, public opinion, the decisive influence of the anti-colonization movement, and the ever increasing power of our great Party, placed Dr. Mossadeh in a deadlock. His situation is now very much complicated. He cannot retreat because he is afraid of public opinion. He cannot make effective advances because of his hesitating and compromising spirit and in view of his undertakings with America. The great Communist movement of Iran presses every day and drives him forward, encourages him to execute the law, discloses his slightest drifts, shows him the right way in execution of the law, and remind him of the consequences of disobeying the law. The role of Dr. Mossadeh as well as of Jebheh Melli (National Front) all along the Oil campaign was to settle the matter by compromising with America. He still walks on this road. In all stages, our great Party looked at the problem realistically, the slogans were always clear, taking into account the possibility of struggles. Like all other progressive factions in the World, our Party was ahead of the movement, but not so far ahead as to lose contact with the people and cause the campaign to change from a realistic to an idealistic one. On the other hand, Jebheh Melli (National Front) which could not lean on the people, had their eyes fixed on America, and was therefore unable to follow a decisive, clear policy. They were constantly in a state of flux and hour by hour awaited Washington's instructions. They slept at night and in the morning, without any changes having taken place, would repeat like a parrot, whatever their master had said. To prove this point we will examine the questions of abrogation of the agreement and nationalization of Oil from the standpoint of Jebheh Melli. On top of the first page, No. 252 issue, Shahad newspaper writes: "Rejection of the shameful Annexation Agreement is not enough to obtain Iran's rights; The Iranian Nation demands abrogation of the Oil concession." The same newspaper in publishing the statement of Hezb Esteghlal (Independence) which was part of Jebheh Melli at that time, wrote in its issue No. 261: "The Iranian Nation has thousands of positive reasons to believe that all the disasters and difficulties it faces, emanate from the Oil concession, and therefore wants nothing but abrogation of the concession." In his speech published in Shahad issues No. 261 and 262, Dr. Issa Sepahbodi, the spokesman of Jebheh Melli, said there were two ways of getting what is due to Iran by the Oil Company. The first, though favorite and ideal, was impossible. The other was the realistic one, whereby he demanded abrogation of the article providing for an extension of the period, and 51% of the shares. But when competition between the two imperialists was at its climax, nationalization of Oil became an issue with them. On top of its first page, issue No. 270, Shahad writes: "Those who, with good knowledge, want to show these two subjects (nationalization of the Oil industry, and abrogation of the concession and the agreement) as one and the same, can

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be considered at present nothing but disturb-ers." In fact, nationalization of the Oil industry which was instilled in Jebbeh Melli by American imperialism, was creation shown by America against Razmara's defense of their British rivals. In the strike by workers in the South, Jebbeh Melli not only did not give any help to the strikers but noxiously invited the people to bear the oppression of the Oil Company, in order to break the spirit of strikers. This very Jebbeh Melli endorsed the massacre by Ala, and raised no finger in protest. In time, Dr. Mossadeh extended the period of military government for another two months. Military government, the killer of Khuzistan toilers, was a calamity to the workers. By including dangerous articles and undertakings in the Law for execution of the principle of nationalization, Jebbeh Melli and Dr. Mossadeh betrayed the Iranian Nation to the benefit of the war mongers, particularly the American government. The Law for execution of nationalization is incomplete in many ways. The first article deals only with the formation of a joint board to manage the southern oil company and makes no mention of Bahrain because it would otherwise annoy America. Immediate eviction in the true sense of the word, has not been executed yet and may not be for some time in the future, although the principle was passed in the Majlis long ago. Allotment of 25 percent of income to cover the Company's claims, is treacherous: this company which looted in 50 years billions of pounds of our national wealth. No time has been fixed under article 5 for drawing up the Articles of Association; it only mentions "as soon as possible." Article 7 of the Law, confines sale of the major portion of the oil exclusively to former customers and includes America by mentioning customers from 1948 onwards. This Article is a chain to tie up our economic independence and to deprive us of our legal right of auction and sale of the entire product. Extension of the period of the joint board provided for in Article 9, is another defect of this Law. In proposing this law, Dr. Mossadeh ignored the logical views of our great Party as well as those of Jam-e-Yat Moharezeh ba Sherkatha-ye Estemari Naft (Faction to combat the colonizing oil Companies) and thus committed a great betrayal. And now the government of Dr. Mossadeh hesitating in the rightful execution of the eviction law and waits upon the prior settlement of the Oil question by America and Britain. The Voice of America disclosed recently the assignment given to Grady by Dr. Mossadeh. It said, "Dr. Mossadeh has proposed that a new Article be added to the Nationalization Law whereby permanent flow of oil to the West would be guaranteed." Article 7 of the Law guarantees the sale to imperialist governments of 30 million tons of oil products per year at the World market rate which is determined by the imperialists, and gives them the right to purchase the excess under equal conditions. Dr. Mossadeh now wishes to monopolize the sale of oil to imperialist governments, because he is sure that proposals made by the free governments of the World, in respect to the excess quantity, would be in the interest of the Iranian nation as well as the highest bids. By monopolizing the sale, he would make sure that not even one drop of oil will be given to the free world, and that the imperialist governments will not have to bid higher and thus sustain losses. In the latter case, the ignominy of the first 30 million tons would be uncovered and cause the people to realize the harm involved in this prejudicial Law. By placing Britain under pressure on the Oil Question, America now wishes to reap the result of her actions and according to "Journal Americaine" contemplates forming a joint Irano-Anglo-American Company. Irrelevant interferences by Grady and the commanding message of Truman mark this colonizing policy. Dr. Mossadeh in his pleading reply to Truman's message, and by allowing Grady to continue his shameless interferences, has revealed his compromising policy with imperialist America. In spite of statements of the Central Committee of our great Party and Show-ra-ye Mottehadah Markazi (the Central United Council), and in spite of numerous resolutions of the people, demanding that the great Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran and Showra-ye Mottehadah Markazi be allowed freedom of action, Dr. Mossadeh did not take the slightest step in this direction and thus showed that he is not the man to solve the problem in the interest of Iran. He explicitly said he could not retreat

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because he feared public opinion and the "extremist elements." It follows therefore, that had not pressure by public opinion existed he would have willingly retreated and complied with Grady's request. Our great Party, or as termed by Dr. Mossadeq "extremist elements" does not only appear in the oil problem but in all our social affairs. Our Party for ten years struggled seriously with the Oil Company. Many of its members were killed in the events of 23rd Tir 1325 (14 July 1946). It made heroic sacrifices and gave its blood in the recent strikes in Khuzistan and Isfahan. It wisely led the anti-colonization campaign. In the oil question it always maintained the initiative and leadership, and cleared the way in struggles to attain the end by methodically logical slogans. The partial victories made by the Iranian nation on the oil problem have all been products of continuous struggle by our honored party and the brilliant, anti-colonization movement of the Iranian nation. Formation of Jam-e-Yat Mobarezeh ba Sherkatha-ye Estemari Naft and its correct and logical struggle by the anti-colonization movement, was a thing which came into being at the right time and played its part admirably. This faction came into being under exciting conditions, and when the campaign against the colonizing Oil Company was at its climax. It organized the Iranian nation's oil struggle, and showed the right way to the objectives. It arranged huge meetings and demonstrations, and thus showed the surprising and organized power of the nation to the ruling class and their colonizing masters. This faction grew in strength in a very short time, and formed its first congress on the 26th Ordibehesht of the current year (?) (17 May 1951?) when under the circumstances it was decided that its title be changed to Jam-e-Yat Melli Mobarezeh ba Sherkatha-ye Naft dar Iran (Faction to combat the colonizing oil companies in Iran). Also defects in the Law for execution of oil nationalization were criticized, past actions of the faction were confirmed and the new constitution approved. This faction did its duty in the best way during the heroic strike in Khuzistan and played an effective part to make the strike a success. It was decided by this faction to announce the 7 Khordad (May 29) the national struggle day against colonizing oil companies. On this day, big meetings and demonstrations were arranged throughout Iran against colonizing oil companies, among which were demonstrations in Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz, Amol, Babolsar, Sari, Resht, Torbat Hagdarich, Meshed and Borujird.

Jebbeh Melli - Hezb Zahmatkeshan
(National Front - Toilers Party)

The imperialistic faction called Jebbeh Melli, is similar to the rightist socialist compromising factions which are part of the Labor Party in England, and Socialists in India and France. By hypocrisy and demagogism they try to turn the people from the right way and weaken the revolutionary spirits in toilers by working out small reformatory schemes. Usually the disgusting and ugly faces of their treacherous leaders are covered by national appealing veils, but under this mask they deal with World eaters and colonizers in vital interests of the nation, in products of the nation's efforts, and in the natural wealth of the people and of the country. They sell the nation at a cheap price, for position and money. Such nationals pretend to oppose all foreigners, they look at the ancient and the new world with the same eye; enemies of colonizers, sympathizers with people. They are for freedom, and fight against robbery and corruption; they oppose any concession, but secretly get instructions from foreigners. They bring fire for the warmongers of the ancient world. They are in the service of colonization, and endorse massacres. They confirm the restriction of freedom, and are on good terms with robbers to gain a few pounds. They offer national reserves to colonizers. The "National Front" was formed by the imperialists to combat our honored Party, to make a gap in our toilers lines, and to weaken the organized national strength. Although British imperialism tried to plant its agents in this Front, the leadership of National Front is in the hands of the agents of American imperialism. The organ newspapers of the National Front openly take sides with the policy of America, and at critical moments keep silent on problems, the discussion of which will jeopardize America. This injures their false popularity.

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As long as the King had his hopes pinned on aid from America, National Front organ praised him and wished him all the powers of the Achaemenian days, but as soon as the King was disappointed and turned towards British policy, Shah was very angry and described him as an "irresponsible authority" and "The Young Shahinshah," and termed his interview a "faked" one. To elucidate the anti-national policy of the so-called National Front, it would be enough to remind that members of this Front, though enjoying parliamentary immunity, did not protest against the government and the Army for their barbarous attack on the occasion of 15th Bahman (4 Feb 49), in spite of the publicity they gained. The assistant to "the leader" of the Front, to take vengeance upon our honored Party under those choking conditions, availed himself of parliamentary immunity to attack our leaders and struggling comrades in an unmanly manner. They kept silent when the government of Sa'ed and General Zahedi exiled the political prisoners to the caves in the South. These false freedom-lovers, did not make the slightest protest in their newspapers against the Army Prosecutor's indictment demanding prosecution of peace partisans for publicizing in favor of Peace. The treacherous policy of these hypocrites in respect to the heroic strike by workers in the South, was to protect Ala, that thirty year friend of "the leader," to allow him to kill the Oil Company's workers and apprentices, to confirm the military government because "military government in Tehran may be the logical result of the unpleasant events in the past two days," and "however, Military Government was announced yesterday, and under the circumstances any other cure was seemingly impossible." The so called "Toilers" Party, is one of the infants of this Front. This Party formed with the help of various members, introduces altered theories to deceive the toilers, and divide their organized lines. The workers and toilers cannot be deceived by these demagogues for long and will mark out their enemies in a short time as they have done heretofore. The Iranian toiler has wakened up as a result of ten years of methodical struggle by the honored Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, and he is not easily deceived by these sorcerers, even temporarily. The fate of Hezb Zahmatkeshan will be nothing else than that of other broken, imperialistic governmental parties. To deceive the people, Hezb Zahmatkeshan (Toilers Party) writes in Article 8 of its constitution: "To make the full use of all the active and line strength of the Nation, the principle of equality of right before the law should be provided for all the people." Certainly, the writers of this article had nothing in mind but to deceive the toilers. They have annulled the principle of equality of rights by placing it "before the law." The best proof of their deceitful intentions is the compilation of the reactionary bill for elections, which the government has especially made out in such a way as to deprive the working man of his right to elect and share in his own fate. The article referred to above can therefore be construed in this way, that all workers and toilers who have been deprived of the right to elect have equal rights before this law. These are samples of the hypocrisy and falsehood of this party which claims to protect the interests of toilers but in practice does the contrary. Hezb Zahmatkeshan and the National Front have today engaged in Fascist-like actions. They equip gunmen to attack peace loving girls and boys. They tear the breasts of girls with knives. They attack clubs. They seek the help of government force and the Police to attack freedom lovers. They cause confusion. They burn books and newspapers. In short, they practice all they learned from the Facists. But the Iranian people resent their manner and condemn them for their villainous policy.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD SITUATION

This analysis is being made on the following points:

A. The Army of Peace and Democracy.

- (1) The World Peace Movement.
- (2) The extraordinary achievements of the Soviet Union and Communist republics in peaceful affairs.

Execution of post-War 5-Year Plan.

Reduction of prices.

Huge constructional works

Governmental budget of the Soviet Union and its comparison with the budget of America and other imperialist governments.

- (3) Anti-imperialist movements in Asia and imperialistic policies.

B. The Army of the Imperialists and War Mongers.

- (1) Disagreements among the Imperialists.
- (2) The Facist-like and anti-human conduct of the War Mongers.
- (3) U. N.
- (4) Conference of foreign under-secretaries of the Four Big Powers.
- (5) Korean War.

A. - The Army of Peace and Democracy

1. The World Peace Movement

In the first half of the 20th Century, the peoples of the World faced the disasters of two World Wars, and endured tremendous casualties each time. Immediately after the late War, the imperialists and war mongers broke into factions preparatory to a new war. The Cold War expanded every day and wartime industries continued work. Re-armament programs were introduced to legislative assemblies instead of programs for development and reconstruction of war ruins. Interference in domestic affairs of countries, obtaining new war bases, creation of aggressive unions, imposition of heavy taxes, exertion of pressure on freedom loving parties and assemblies, adoption of Facist-like policies, disregard of nation's constitutions, in short Hitler-like actions, are all signs making the peoples of the World conscious of preparations for a new war. To stop the fire of a new war and for the sake of a permanent peace, the free nations of the World formed Peace Partisan assemblies and rose to struggle against anti-peace propaganda. As we all know after the Paris Congress, the Permanent Committee was forced to take into its own hands the leadership of the World Peace Movement. On 18 March 1950, the general meeting of this Committee which was held in the Capital of Sweden, issued its famous statement known as the "Stockholm Statement," which was welcomed by all honorable men and women of the world. More than 500 million people, signed this Statement. In fact, the nations of the World condemned the war criminals in advance by signing this Statement, and showed their impenetrable will to guard the permanent peace. For this reason utmost pressure was exerted by the

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reactionary governments and their base agents on peace partisans, and all sorts of difficulties were raised against the peace movement. In spite of all these actions and difficulties the second Congress of Peace Partisans was formed in the period between 16 Nov and 22 Nov 51. It can be said that such a grand congregation has had no precedence in the history of Man; 2065 men representing the majority of the World's population with different political, philosophical, and religious ideas gathered together because they had a common end in view, to guard permanent peace in the World. Defense of peace is now regarded as a sacred matter, and as one of the biggest chapters in the history of the present age. Peace Partisans factions have now been formed in 31 countries, and 150 thousand National Committees have come into being in towns, villages, institutions, offices, and universities for the defense of peace. The second Congress sent a message to the U.N. at the end of its sessions, and announced the formation of the World Peace Council. This Council which was elected in November 1950 in Warsaw, held its general meetings in Berlin during 21-26 February 1951, in which 238 members and representatives of the World Council participated. Many hundreds of international Press representatives were present. At this meeting, a statement was issued regarding the conclusion of the Peace Treaty between the Five Big Powers. Signatures are still being obtained throughout the World under the Berlin Statement. Free nations, honorable people, humane, benevolent, and all those who hate War and have no particular interest in bringing on another war, hasten to sign the Statement. This Statement asks the Five Big Countries to conclude a Peace Treaty among themselves for the sake of international peace and security and considers abstention by any of the Big Five a manifestation of the abstainer's aggressive intentions. But war mongers do not refrain from engaging in anti-peace actions, or from raising difficulties for the World peace movement. In America, in England, and in other instrumental countries, peace partisans are prosecuted. In France, the government prohibits action on the part of the World Peace Council. To the contrary, the free nations of the World are the real supporters of the sacred peace movement, and at the head of them all, the free countries of the Soviet Union walk on the peace road. The leader of the Soviet Union during the great motherland war said, "Victory over Germany is a big, historical achievement, but victory only in war cannot secure permanent peace and security for nations. It is not only our duty to win this war, but to take such measures as to make another aggression and a new war impossible for a long time, if not forever." By giving consideration to the diplomacy of the Soviet Union, we shall realize its peace loving nature more than ever. The Source of the Peace-loving diplomacy of the Soviet Union should be sought after in the quality and socialistic construction of that country, and in the vital interest of the nation. The Soviet Union strongly opposes arming Germany and Japan, and endeavors to establish peace in Korea. It takes fundamental measures in amicable affairs, it strongly condemns war and aggressive groups, and considers war publicity a guilt. The Communist democratic countries, National Republic of China, Peoples Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of East Germany, and all powers of the Peace and Democracy Army, follow the peace loving intentions of the Soviet Union and endeavor to strengthen the peace. Free peoples of the World recognize the Soviet Union as the flag bearer of peace and freedom. The peace movement is now a strong factor in establishing and guarding the peace. It grows in power every day despite difficulties raised by world eaters and war mongers. In an interview with a reporter of Pravda, Comrade Stalin, the sagacious leader of Soviet Union, said, "If the nations take the peace affair in their hands and take care of it to the end, war will be made impossible. But if war mongers mislead and deceive the peoples, war will be inevitable." Fortunately the news published all over the World about activities on peace shows that the peace-loving nations have decided to strongly support and guard the

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peace. The brilliant campaign of peace was a powerful factor in preventing the use of the atomic bomb in Korea, and plays a great part in preventing the start of a new World War, which the imperialists insist on fomenting. The more extensive the peace movement becomes now the less is the danger of a new World War.

2. The Extraordinary Achievements of the Soviet Union and Communist Republics in Peaceful Affairs.

The Five Year Plans which were successfully executed in the Soviet Union in pre-war times, were meant to fully establish socialism and advance towards Communism. When the fires of the second World War covered the country of those who were busily engaged in their peaceful and peace-loving work, thousands of towns and villages were destroyed; bridges, railways, huge dams, big factories, were all ruined. Many millions of the most active peoples of the Soviet Union perished or were disabled, and the victorious revolutionary socialistic economy was injured. Immediately after the war, reconstruction of ruins began, and the first post war Five Year Plan, namely "Stalin Plan," was designed. According to the plan, approved in March 1946, production of all industries should increase by 48 percent in 1950 as compared with 1940. In 1946, reconstruction of the country's economy based on peace time requirements was put into practice, and consumer products increased by 20 percent as against 1945. At the end of 1947, industrial production of Soviet Union reached pre-war standards. The Five Year Plan was completed in 4 years and 3 months i.e. 9 months ahead of the fixed time, and industrial output was increased by 73 percent instead of 48 percent, compared with 1940. Repeated price reductions, and increased improvement of the material situation of Soviet toilers are proofs of this great achievement. Contrary to capitalist countries where not only war time rationing still exists but now restrictions have also been imposed, Rationing has long since been discontinued in the Soviet Union with the result that the standard of living has been raised unprecedentedly. During the Five Year Plan, prices were reduced three times, and prices were considerably reduced for the fourth time, the first of March of the current year with the approval of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union. This price reduction varies between 10 to 20 percent in respect to different goods on the basis of the last reduction. In comparison living expenses rose from June 1950 to March 1951, by 7 percent in West Germany, 15 percent in Belgium, 9 percent in Italy, 10 percent in Britain and 20 percent in France. (In a speech over the radio, Truman notified the Americans that expansion of the rearmament program may result in economic inflation, and that Americans particularly the members of Congress, must resist money inflation with all their strength, or else the Soviet Union would win the greatest victory without resorting to war).

On New Years day in 1951 the foreign secretary of America announced this extraordinary situation; firstly in the course of the next five years factory production must increase 25 percent; secondly, wage control be complete; thirdly, general taxation must reach a level high enough to make the country's budget balance against rearmament expenditures. These are gifts of the imperialistic government of America for toilers in that country. On the other hand the peoples of the Soviet Union, full of enthusiasm, are working successfully on their magnificent plan to harness natural resources. Konibensoff and Stalingrad power stations (on Volga), the main canal of Turkmenistan, Kakhaff power station on Dnieper, canals in South Ukraine and north Krema, the canal of the Volga-Don, construction of the famous canal connecting the Arctic and the Caspian Sea, are part of the big Stalinite plan. These canals will change 25 million hectares of arid land into green farms. Water of rivers which so far has been wasted will now be used in the nearby land and before flowing to the sea will make big hydro-electric centers work.

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Koubeshoff? Hydro-electric station can produce 2 million kilowatts, or an average supply of 10 billion kilo-watt hours per year. The Stalin-grad station will produce about one million seven hundred thousand kilowatts, and according to the varied pressure of Volga water, it will produce an average supply of 10 billion kilowatt hours. The electric supply of the above two stations exceeds the total supply of stations in Switzerland, Italy, and Sweden. Such big projects will be completed in the short five year period and will be unparalleled in history not only because of the extent of work but because of the very short time taken in their construction. These are the great differences between a socialistic products system, and the economic work of confused departments of the capitalists. According to government statistics, 74 percent of national income in the Soviet Union is now being spent for the comfort of people. The total income of workmen and staff, taking price reductions into account, have increased 62 percent as against pre-war standards. The 1951 budget of the Soviet Union shows an income of 458,716,-644,000 and an expenditure of 451,502,680,000 Roubles. This budget has been made out according to the vital interest of the Soviet people, and about 300 billion Roubles or approximately 2/3 of the whole expenditure is spent for expansion of the national economy and education. Huge amounts are being spent on construction of industrial institutions, and on huge Communist constructions on the Volga, Deniper, Don, and Amour Darya?, for financial, agricultural, and factory helps, and to harness natural resources in the country of socialism. More than one quarter of the expenditure has been allotted to social and educational affairs, namely education, health, social insurance, and help to mothers with many children or without a husband. The defense expenditure of the country amounts to 96.41 billion Roubles, or 21.3 percent of the total budget.

Let us have a look at the budget of the imperialists. War expenditures in America for 1951-52 amounts to more than 50 billion dollars, or about 75 percent of the budget, while only 2 to 3 percent is spent for national economy, education, and health, and even these small percentages are being repeatedly cut down. In Britain a three year armament plan in the amount of 4.7 billion pounds or 1.6 billion a year has been devised which takes 66 percent of their annual budget. These statistics show that the confused economic conditions in America and other imperialistic countries makes them contemplate another war. This is why America started the War in Korea and insisted on extending it as far as China. Taking these statistics into consideration, we will better understand the shrewd words of Comrad Stalin in his interview with the Pravda reporter. Stalin said, "Had Premier Attlee been a financial and economic expert, he would have realized that no country, including the Soviet Union, could extend its non military industries on a large scale, to construct projects such as Hydro-electric stations on the Volga, Deniper, and Amour Darya, to follow a policy of regular price reductions of largely consumed items, to invest a hundred billions in reconstruction of a national economy ruined by the Germans, and at the same time increase its armed forces and expand its military output." In the Communist democracies of East Europe which countries have been freed from Hitler's captivity, and managed by the toiler class, now steps are being taken every day for reconstruction of War ruins, execution of economic plans, improvement of education and health, and the successful achievement of all their social dignities. Production in these countries has reached per-war standards and in some cases exceeded them. Special attention has been paid to heavy industries which is the strong material foundation of socialistic communities, also to expansion of all branches of the national economy resulting in more material comfort and a higher standard of education. Long term economic plans were designed and executed, such as the five year plans in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the 10 year electrification plan in Rumania which began in 1951, also the 6 year plan in Poland and the 2 year plan in Albania. The objective of these plans is to build up socialistic communities, create heavy industries, above all powerful

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machine tool industries. Under agreements signed by the Soviet Union and Communist democratic countries, delivery of complete plants, equipment for exploitation of mines and all kinds of machinery and accessories have been provided for. Furthermore scientific and technical help have been provided by the Soviet Union.

3. Anti-Imperialist Movements in Asia, and Imperialistic Policies

The extent of anti-imperialist movements have grown in the World especially in Asia, and shaken the pillars of imperialist policies. The most important post war event in Asia, is the complete liberation of China and formation of a Communist Government there. 457 million human beings as a result of 30 year war with imperialists of Japan and with Chian Kai Chang and his treacherous accomplices, were able to free themselves. The gigantic force strives for prosperity and fortune under the leadership of the honored Communist Party in China. The objective of revolution in China at this stage is to eradicate imperialism and to overthrow feudalism, and now Communist China is achieving its goal. In the past 8 months, Tibet, an unseparable part of Great China, heretofore under colonial control of Britain, was liberated by the freedom giving Chinese Army, with the result that the Republic of China now has 3 thousand kilometers joint frontier with India, and its influence is being spread in the latter large Asiatic country. Preparations are now being made for the liberation of Formosa and expulsion of the Comintunk band from the last part of China. The part played by the Chinese nation in the Korean War was a very important one, and in the last analysis no problem in the Far East can be solved without effective participation of China.

In other Asiatic countries, anti-imperialist movements are growing regularly. For five years now the heroic nation of Vitnam under the leadership of Dr. Hoshi Min has fought imperialist France and Bao-dai with 300 thousand French soldiers. With the exception of a few towns and ports still held by French, Vitnam has been liberated. In these freedom giving battles tens of thousands of French soldiers have been killed, and all the French share of the Marshal Plan was spent in keeping soldiers in Vitnam and the imperialist occupation of that country.

In malaya the movement of national freedom has grown. Britain had to ask help from America owing to their numerous defeats but all their efforts to eliminate the movement in Malaya were wasted. The anti-colonization movement of the heroic nation of Malaya is predominant in many provinces and grows regularly.

In the Philippines, eight national freedom giving armies are fighting of the independence of their country. In Burma the freedom giving and anti-colonization movement is growing stronger every day. In Laos? one of three countries in Indo-China, the national movement has gathered around a political organization, Isana, and created the united national front and a coalition resistance government. The anti-colonization movement of Laos is inspired by the brilliant success of Vitnam's freedom movement. In Indonesia, the powerful anti-colonization movement continues with full strenght its freedom giving struggles after the expulsion of Dutch imperialism and its imperialist sponsors.

The progressive social forces in India and Iran are getting more powerful and bar the imperialistic intentions of America and other imperialist governments of West Europe. The Communist Party has raised its prestige by fighting colonizing schemes and unveiling the demagogism of the socialist appearing Nehru. The Communist (Tudeh) movement in Iran during the years of heroic struggle and resistance against barbarous anti-national, and imperialistic attacks, and in the course of its secret struggle, has become tempered as steel and has played the leading part in the fundamental struggle against imperialistic and aggressive policies.

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The continent of Asia is now one of the most important scenes of national struggle for liberation from the yoke of colonization and the evil influence of the imperialists. On the other hand, the imperialist governments have left no stone unturned to keep the Asians in chains, to continue their exploitation, to hold War bases, to maintain markets, to loot raw materials, and finally to recover their lost position and to preserve their influence zones. Arming Japan, conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Japan without representatives of the Soviet Union and the peoples Republic of China being present, making War in Korea, military occupation of Formosa by America, building strong military bases in New Guinea by America, armed fighting with freedom movements in the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, and Vitnam, exerting pressure on Communist movements in all of Asia, endeavoring to create a Middle East military bloc, equipping Turkey, holding military conferences and taking other imperialistic measures, the question of Pacific aggression bloc; are all examples of their adventurous and criminal actions. The Asiatic nations have leaned on their endless power, on their peace and democracy fronts, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, to achieve victory. They will continue their struggle until the final defeat of the imperialist and until they take their fates fully in their own hands.

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THE ARMY OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND WAR MONGERS~~SECRET~~1. Disagreements of the Imperialists

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The internal disagreements in the imperialists front is an inevitable problem which weakens the war mongers front and is helpful to the peace and democracy army. Although the imperialists try to cover their disagreements or to remove their differences and make a united front, the disagreements are evident and gaps in their lines become deeper when questions of special interest are raised. After the war, the American government designed the Marshall Plan to place European countries under its political as well as economic domination, and at the same time to save itself from danger. This Plan paralyzed the national economy of countries subject to the Plan, and placed their economies and markets at the disposal of Wall Street capitalists. On signing the agreements pertaining to this Plan, the nations political dominance fell subject to the aggression of America, and now the American advisors and political as well as economic supervisors interfere directly in all vital questions of the countries involved. Nevertheless, owing to internal disagreements among the imperialists, this aggressive plan has failed. Another matter responsible for the failure of this Plan was that all dollar balances of countries subject to this plan had to be centralized in America and this was strongly opposed by the Western governments. As a result of it Britain devalued the pound sterling and restricted importation into the Sterling area. To prepare for another war against free countries, the U.S. Government formed the Atlantic Union, to centralise the scattered reactionary forces and to take possession of the key bases against peace and democracy fronts through establishing its military domination over Western countries. At the same time it would use the nations of West Europe as gun targets in its warlike intentions. The reactionary Western governments who already were captives of America politically and economically and were, therefore, in the grip of war mongers, had to obey the commands of the overseas world eaters and finally had to accept General Eisenhower as the Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army. The British government which dominated the Mediterranean for 300 years and controlled this thoroughfare, through which 30 percent of the World oil passes, insisted that the Mediterranean Navy at least be placed under the command of a British Admiral. America, however, which now dominates all Northern and Northeastern as well as a great part of the Southern coasts of this sea and considers Turkey and Greece part of its soil, and dominates France and Italy and the French African colonies, did not comply with Britain's request. This was especially so because domination of the Mediterranean Sea was very essential for America in view of the defeats it faced in the Far East including the loss of the Chinese market. It is therefore necessary for America to drive Britain out of the Near East and to obtain more political and economic influence there. These disagreements split imperialist forces until finally America imposed its will and obtained the Mediterranean Navy command. To preserve its interests in the Far East, and to secure more freedom in the Near East and in the Mediterranean Zone, Britain placed pressure on America. It recognized the Peoples Republic of China. It raised difficulties as far as possible and advisable in connection with the recognition of China as an aggressor. It formed the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and used this conference as a weapon against America to gain more political and economic concessions. However, the divergences between the old imperialism of Britain and the young imperialism of America over dividing raw materials, markets, oil, and military bases, particularly in the Middle East and the Mediterranean Zone, have materialized and as a result a deep gap now exists in the front of the world eaters. The differences between America and France in arming Germany is another instance of divergence in the imperialist front. General Bradley stated that negotiations continue in the competent spheres of the World over the formation of a "defense" force, but that in his opinion none of the defense problems were as important as arming Germany. Bradley admitted

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that in the course of a century France has been three times attacked by the German Army, and that this experience gives reason to the French to be afraid, but, he said, just as Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg have agreed to the rearmament of Germany, France should also accept it. A great difference also exists between France and Britain in respect to the formation of the United European Governments. This difference emanates from the fact that should such a union come into being, which would undoubtedly, be dominated by America, Britain will be entirely overshadowed by it and their already receding old Empire will decline more than ever.

Great differences exist between Britain and America over Far East problems. Britain wishes that America's attention be more diverted to Europe and with the military and material help of that country (America) a huge, aggressive force be formed in Western Europe, and at the same time, it (Britain) does not wish to have anything to do with big disputes in the Far East so it may preserve its colonies and economic interests. By adopting this policy, Britain wants to gain a freer hand in the Near East. Great differences also exist between the two flanks of the ruling class in America. One insists that war be extended in the Far East, Formosa be reinforced and that Chian Kai Chek forces be utilized in the War against Korea and China and, on the other hand that help to Europe cease, and American forces then be withdrawn. The other group while supporting an aggressive war in the Far East, differs with the just over political and military problems in Europe. In respect to sending troops to Europe, after long debate, a bill was finally adopted in the Senate permitting the dispatch of military forces to Europe.

The question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan has also produced differences between America and Pacific countries such as New Zealand, Australia, and the Philippines. Likewise it has caused differences between America and the British Commonwealth. The Soviet Union and the Communist Republic of China protested the conclusion of this treaty in most energetic terms and announced in notes of protest that the same was illegal and invalid. Dulles, Truman's special envoy, made many trips to the Far East and Europe, and spared no efforts to calm the opposition. Finally the countries in the Pacific and later Britain and France agreed with the American plan of separate peace treaty with Japan. Britain utilized this problem to put pressure on America, and made the Commonwealth oppose it. They pointed out the necessity of participation by the peoples Republic of China in signing the treaty. Nevertheless, all preparations for a separate peace treaty with Japan have been completed and after the conclusion of treaty, Japan will be armed.

The Schuman Plan which was at first opposed by Britain, was at last approved by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The French government, despite strong objections by the people, signed the Plan on their American master's instructions.

In general, these differences are not being eliminated but rather become more apparent every day and the gap between the imperialists deepens hour by hour. These difficulties result from the imperialistic nature of the governments. Their divergence of interests in looting the raw materials of the World and in expanding their political and economical influence make such conflicts of policy inevitable.

2. The Fascist-like and Anti-Human Conduct of the War Mongers.

These actions include: pressure on freedom loving elements, withdrawal of social and syndicate freedom, and an increase of coercion in capitalist countries and in semi-independent and colonized countries, where, under various titles, the fundamental rights of the nations are being disregarded.

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The United Press published this report from Washington. "The High Court of the United States of America ruled that collusion against the government or any action taken to cause a change of government through forceful action shall be considered a crime!! Accordingly the government and the Ministry of Justice of America may prosecute the members of the Communist Party." Following this report, the trial of 11 leaders of the Communist Party began. It was also announced that 74 other active members of the Communist Party would soon be arrested, and that if necessary the American Government would arrest 14 thousand Communists. The murder of seven young Virginia negroes is another example of American democracy!! These seven young, honorable workmen were sentenced to death so the workers union in their home state could be dispersed and to show to the progressive negroes and whites that any resistance against oppression of war mongers would be repaid with death. American authorities including judicial authorities paid no attention to thousands of telegrams and letters of strong protest from Americans and other World nationals to stop the execution of these men, but instead sentenced these honorable workmen to the electric chair. This is the old policy of democracy in American style. So far thousands of negroes have shared the fate of the above workmen on baseless accusations. Release of three War criminal German generals in Belgium, release of a great number of French who cooperated with the Fascists and reinstating 40,000 others who were deprived of their social privileges for the same charge, release of "Shink Mitsue," a former prime minister of Japan who as a war criminal was sentenced to five years imprisonment, release of the War time Foreign Minister of Japan who was sentenced to 7 years, release of Krupp the famous German arms maker and 8 directors of Krupp institutions as well as 23 of Krupp factories directors, by American occupation authorities are other war loving and anti-human actions of America and its instrumental countries. Simultaneous with the release of these war criminals pressure on the Communist Party in America is being increased. In France, the Ministry of Interior dismissed 4 mayors and 29 deputy mayors of the Paris district because they were Communists. In a secret meeting the French government decided to dismiss all Communist members of the French Atomic Energy Commission. The French police arrested 17 people who were distributing statements against Eisenhower's arrival. The police in West Berlin at the instruction of occupying authorities arrested 121 people charging them with distributing Communist propaganda. The Surity Police in Greece, arrested 200 Communists following a purge of government offices. Finally the prohibition of any Communistic factions and organisations in the Sudan, the exertion of increased pressure by reactionary governments in Turkey, Iran, Australia and other instrumental countries, the condemnation of actions of The World Syndicate Federation of International Federation of Democrat Youths and of the International Federation of Democrat Women, as illegal in France, are other examples of the anti-human and unmanly conduct of the capitalist and imperialist governments. According to Reuters, the Farin chemical works in Germany, which had an effective share in the preparation of explosives and ammunition and was one of the bulwarks of the Hitlerite Army, has been permitted to manufacture arms and ammunition again. Reuters also reports the inception entered into of negotiation with Hitlerite army officers to form an aggressive German army. These are kindnesses extended by British and American war mongers to the manifest enemies of humanity. The war ruins have not yet been reconstructed. Millions of families still mourn the death of their youths. The agony and tortures of the blood thirsty army of Hitler have not been forgotten. But the neo-fascists of America go to kiss the feet of their masters, to pardon them, and to become their allies in another war. In spite of all this, progressive humanity will rein these base devils, these greedy war mongers, and this militarist and bloodthirsty band, and will finish forever the rule of the capitalists.

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3. The United Nations

The U.N. which was formed to preserve the peace and the freedom of nations has now become a branch of the foreign ministry of America and has on many occasions interfered in the domestic affairs of countries at a sign from the imperialists. Its recent armed interference in the domestic affairs of Korea is one of the instances. Although Chai Kai Chek has been expelled from China, and the Communist Democratic regime has spread throughout that country, the U.N. refrained from admitting the Communist Republic of China which represents 457 millions people. Instead it seated the bankrupt representatives of Komin-Tank. The General Assembly ratified a resolution supported by 52 votes for "collective action for peace" which may well be called collective action for war. The first objective in this plan was to restrict the right of veto, and the second was to cancel the authority of the Security Council and transfer the same to the General Assembly. The U.N. decided that restrictions imposed on Franco Spain must be removed, and governments were allowed to send ambassadors to Spain. At the proposal of the American bloc, and contrary to statute Trigu Lee's tenure as General Secretary was extended three years. Under the pressure of U.S. representatives, the U.N. rejected the proposal made by the Soviet representatives for "elimination of danger and strengthening international peace and friendship." The Soviet representatives bill for the description of an aggressor in which the meaning of aggressor and aggressed was clearly outlined was similarly rejected. Another action taken by the U.N. in favor of the war mongers, was the recognition of China as an aggressor which was carried by 44 votes. The Soviet resolutions naming the U.S. as an aggressor in China was rejected. In this resolution America was charged with aggression upon China through its Navy in Formosa waters and its establishing forces on that island. Secondly, America was charged with disregarding China's national integrity by bombing Mancuria. The resolutions demanded that America be punished. But the majority who disregarded all laws and regulations conceiving aggression in respect to Korea, named China the aggressor and endorsed U.S. aggression. Thus as stated by Comrade Stalin, the United Nations" followed the example of the League of Nations and lost its spiritual prestige."

4. Conference of Foreign Under-Secretaries of the Big Four Countries

In the past eight months, the imperialist governments held frequent conferences to pursue their warlike intentions, to remove their differences and to establish their influence further in particular economic, political, or military districts. We may mention as examples the conference of American ambassadors in the Middle East, the conference of representatives of the North Atlantic Pact member countries, the conference of 21 American governments in Washington, the conference of the British military commanders in the Far East, the conference of the Malta, the conference of Frankfurt, the Truman-Attlee meeting, the Plevin-Truman meeting, the conference of Santa Margaritta, the Auriol-Truman meeting, the conference of the British Commonwealth in London, and the Washington Conference. Eight months ago the international situation was very tense, as a result of the discontinuance of conferences of Foreign Ministers of the Big Four Countries. The Soviet Union with a view to stopping a war for which the Western governments were completing preparation and also to frustrate actions which were against the Potsdam agreement and the U.N. Charter, proposed to the Western Governments and to America the meeting of the four countries foreign ministers. At first the Western governments raised many difficulties and after a lapse of four months they agreed to a preliminary conference being held by the under secretaries to prepare the agenda. This conference was held in Paris, but difficulties were again raised from the start.

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The Soviet Union's opinion was that the Potsdam Agreement in respect to the demilitarization of Germany and prevention of its rearming be executed, a peace treaty be concluded with Germany as soon as possible, the armed forces of the four big countries be reduced enabling Europe to improve its economy, and that consideration be given to the Atlantic Pact, and to the American military bases in Europe and in the Middle East. The Western Governments objected to all these proposals, and without mentioning the Potsdam Agreement, they made demobilization of Germany subject to "examination of the standard of mobilization." Thus they firstly eliminated the word "immediate" in the Soviet Union's proposal, and secondly, in order that no action be taken therefrom, they raised the question of mobilization in all countries, legally these four big countries have no right to make any decision regarding mobilization of other countries in the absence of the latter's representatives. In its new proposal, the Soviet Union eliminated the word "immediate" but again representatives of the Western government raised the question of examination of the standard of mobilization instead of demobilization. So that an agreement might be reached, the Soviet Union advised that the proposals be submitted as they were to the Foreign Minister's Conference, but this was rejected. Regarding the Atlantic Pact and military bases which violate the Potsdam Agreement, the representatives of the Western Governments were not inclined to talk. Thus no practical result was obtained from three months conversations and the Western Governments are still busy in their aggressive schemes. In his speech, Malik, the Soviet representative said, "In the course of negotiations, the three Western Governments showed that they will endeavor in the future as in the past to complicate the situation instead of improving it." With regard to the Soviet Union, as Stalin said, "The Soviet Union will continue to follow the peace policy in the future! This policy is the favorite policy of not only the Soviet Union but of all nations in the World."

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KOREAN WAR

The second stage of the Korean War began when American soldiers landed in Inchun harbor. Subsequent to this landing, despite the superiority of the imperialist forces from the standpoint of motorized equipment, heavy armaments, and air force, the heroic army of North Korea while retreating inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy. They defended their houses, farms, and children heroically. MacArthur declared that ultimate victory would be attained before January 1951. At this time 450 thousand American soldiers together with a great number of soldiers from 16 other countries and many South Korean divisions attacked. They executed patriotic and peace loving people, they ruined towns and villages, they molested innocent inhabitants, and in short they followed the Fascist like example of the Hitlerite army. MacArthur the executioner of Asia said, "My old eyes rejoice to watch these scenes." Despite the strong objections of all nations even of some of the countries who had sent troops to Korea, MacArthur, exuberant over this temporary success, extended the aggression to the other side of the 38th parallel as far as the Manchurian frontier. He even violated the independence of China, the Americans disregarded the Chinese air frontier 90 times, and thus the independence of China was violated. MacArthur officially advised many times the bombing of Manchuria which was purported to be a North Korean army base. He even pointed out the necessity of occupying that area. It was at this time that the Chinese volunteered to fight by the freedom giving North Korean Army, for the defense of their country, for expulsion of aggressors from Korea, to keep danger from their frontier. In his statement of 6 November, MacArthur referred to participation of Chinese volunteers in the Korean war as interference by foreigners, and Austin, the U.S. representative on the Security Council attacked the Peoples Republic of China. On this occasion Foreign Ministry of China issued a declaration and pointed out that, "American interference has endangered the independence and territorial integrity of China, and the Chinese nation looking on such actions in utmost fury, will help the Korean nation to stop this aggression. The aggressive American force has taken possession of one part of the Chinaland - Formosa - where they have centralized their navy. They bombed China, killed and wounded the people, and ruined works of construction. All these actions have taken place because America interfered in Korea. Therefore, it means that the fate of the Chinese and Korean nations are attached to one another. After Korea the objective of aggressive America is China. It follows then that the help given to Koreans by the Chinese is only logical and natural --- The Chinese nation loves the peace, but it does not fear fighting the aggressor."

The third stage of the Korean war began with the arrival of Chinese volunteers. The American soldiers who do not even know what they are fighting for, had to retreat in disorder under the heavy blows of the North Korean army and the Chinese volunteers. The enemy suffered great casualties in this retreat. Large units of the enemy, sometimes more than two divisions, were surrounded and wiped out. Divisions 1, 2, 24 and 25 of the American Army suffered heavy casualties and the American press called this military defeat the greatest "war tragedy." On 6 December, Pukhen Nan, Capital of North Korea, was liberated. on 11 December, the Prime Minister (President of the Board of Ministers) of the Peoples Republic of Korea, and c. in c. of the Communist army of Korea, sent a message to the Korean nation and the Chinese volunteers. He said, "Over the past two months, the Communist army, an offspring of our country and of our people, was forced from the standpoint of tactics, to retreat temporarily, as a result of the attacks and superiority of the aggressive troops of army imperialist governments. All people of Korea rose for this rightful battle which involved the freedom, honor, and independence of our country. They did not give way to the enemy in the hardest stages of retreat and showed that their definite decision is to attain the final victory at any cost. This definite decision was made manifest with glory in the formidable guerrilla movement in which all people participated. The power of the people is endless, and this endless power is invincible."

The North Korean army and the Chinese volunteers continued to advance. North Korea was entirely liberated. Then Seoul, capital of South Korea, fell, and the aggressive armies of the imperialists had to retreat to the East-West line of Ijun-Kantrouk. The city of Wonjo changed hands several times. Here

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again, the aggressive armies began to make new advances. On 28 March 1951, the aggressive armies reached the 38th parallel and made new advances into North Korea. On 12 April, MacArthur was dismissed from his position as the Supreme Commander of the armies purporting to be those of the U.N. and as commander of the American forces in the Far East, and General Ridgeway took his place. To show the peaceful intentions of the Communist government of Korea, the Foreign Minister of North Korea sent a note to the U.N. on 16 April, and showed the way to peace. He also disclosed the hypocritical propaganda launched by the imperialist governments, the disagreements of the two flanks of the ruling class in America, as well as the disagreements between Britain and America over the Far East. As expected, no action was taken in respect to the above note though it placed the imperialists in a political deadlock. The only reaction was that at a signal given by America, 13 Asiatic countries held meetings pretending to find a solution but in fact just to waste time. Therefore, no useful decision was made. The freedom giving army of North Korea and the Chinese volunteers started their extensive Spring attack on 23 April and in a few days chased the Americans out of North Korea to the gates of Seoul. On 5 May the Americans attacked again and they reached the 38th parallel on 7 May. On 19 May the armies of the North Koreans, and the Chinese volunteers attacked strongly once more. The United Press correspondent wrote, "The American, French, British, and Dutch forces are now fighting desperately. Nobody knows what the fate of the defending soldiers will be if supporting forces do not arrive by tonight." The imperialist army advanced again on 27 May, and the Commander of American soldiers said, "We recognize nothing officially as a parallel or frontier between the South and the North Korea." The front line now is somewhere between 30 and 40 kilometers north of the 38th parallel, and, according to the latest news, the North Korean armies and the Chinese volunteers are preparing for a new attack. As mentioned by an American Army spokesman, "If peace negotiations outside the battle fields of Korea yield no results, the Communists will launch their extensive attack." It must be noted here that during the ebb and flow of battle, and in advances and retreats, the imperialist aggressors suffered heavy casualties. In a conference held with a number of Senators before his trip to America, the Chief of Joint Staffs of the American Armed Forces said, "I must tell you categorically that our casualties in the Korean fighting up to yesterday have been exactly 141,950." Recognizing that this 140,000 figure admitted by the Chief of the Joint Staffs is far below the real number, also recognizing the fact that during all early defeats suffered by the Americans from Taijun to Pusan, MacArthur never mentioned more than 880 casualties, the importance of this admission is evident. The utter destruction of the Turk brigade, heavy casualties suffered by French and British units, very heavy casualties suffered by America and its instrumental South Korean army, cannot be denied. American soldiers wound one another so they can be sent out of the battlefield and back to America. This is now so rampant among the soldiers that it frightened the American commander with the result that Trigg Lee has been officially requested to send more troops. If more men were not sent, he was explicitly told, resistance against the defending forces of the Democrat Republic of Korea and Chinese volunteers would be impossible. The disasters inflicted upon the peace loving people of Korea in this adventure are beyond all counting. Towns and villages have been destroyed and thousands of lives lost. There are very few schools, nurseries, hospitals, and houses that have not been damaged. The atrocities of the aggressive imperialists, who follow the criminal school of Hitler, can't be described. But the heroic nation of Korea would not submit to aggression. For preservation of its liberty and independence, for defense of its territorial integrity and its national dignity, the Korean nation fought and surprised the world. The brave resistance the Korean nation showed the aggressors they could not joke with the decisive will of free nations to preserve peace and freedom. All the world believes more now in the peaceful and humane policy of the Soviet Union. The political representatives of the Soviet Union supported, in all international meetings, the necessity of a peaceful solution of the Korean problem. The U.S. representatives objected thereto and created factions in the U.N. They even named the Peoples Republic of China the aggressor and threatened it with economic boycott. Again the Soviet Union has come forward with a cease fire proposal which again proves the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

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A SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE FREEDOM LOVING STUDENTS ORGANIZATION OF IRAN.

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ARMY OFFICERS
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The first session of the second Central Committee of the Students' Organization took place at 8 A.M. Friday 28-3-30 (19 June 1951) in the presence of all members of the Committee but one.

The hall was decorated with portraits of the great leaders of the World proletarian, Marx, Angles, Lenin, Stalin, as well as those of Dr. Arami, the late leader of the Iranian Toilers; Dr. Rad Manesh, the Secretary General of Hezb-e Tudeh Iran; Reza Rusta, the first secretary of the Central United Council (Showra-ye Mottehedeh Markazi) of the Iranian workers and toilers. These portraits were surrounded with the following slogans:

- More power to the Peace and democracy fronts led by the great Soviet Union!
- Honor to the heroic Hezb-e Tudeh Iran!
- Long live the Students' Organization which fights for the working class!
- Greetings to the honorable martyrs of the 23rd Tir (15 July 1951).

The Chairman opened the meeting and made the following speech:

"Dear Comrades

I am very pleased to open the meeting in the presence of the majority of members at a time when our Organization has been able to advance towards perfection and progress under the leadership of H.T.I. This meeting is evidence of the great success achieved by our organization, and I am sure the results obtained in this session will contribute in an effective way to the perfection of our organization.

Our organization during its lifetime has been able to advance and play its part admirably in the democratic movement of the Iranian nation under the leadership of Hezb-e Tudeh Iran. No doubt, our organization will be able to make further progress towards perfection with the further establishment of the Party's leadership in the organization, and play its part in the best possible way as a weapon in the powerful hands of the working classes of Iran.

The freedom movement of Iran has made many sacrifices in its honored struggle, and it will be appropriate to keep one minute of silence in commemoration of the martyrs who have heroically given their lives in the freedom giving struggles of the nation - - - "

At this moment all rose and kept silent. After the silence, the Chairman announced that work could begin with the permission of the comrades.

The chairman and the secretary were elected, and then the members of the Committee rising listened with happiness to the message sent to the Committee by the Central Committee of Hezb-e Tudeh Iran. The text of this message was as follows:

Central Committee of Students,
Dear Comrades

The Central Committee of Hezb-e Tudeh Iran sends its greetings to the Central Committee and all members of your organization on the occasion of the re-election of the Central Committee of the Students' Organization. Our student comrades should always bear in mind the sensitiveness of duties entrusted to them under the present circumstances to lead our nation in the struggle for peace, democracy and independence.

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In view of the self-sacrificing and heroic nature evidenced so far in the activities of the Students' Organization, the Central Committee of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran feels confident that the Students' Organization will achieve considerable victories in serving freedom and rescuing our nation, under the leadership of the Great Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran. The Central Committee of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran hopes that this session will be one more step ahead in the further establishment of the Party's leadership in the Organization.

The Central Committee of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran wishes the dear comrades every success.

The Central Committee of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran

Signature and Stamp

The message ended in the joyful applause of the members of the Central Committee, and then the agenda, proposed by the Chairman was unanimously approved. It follows:

1. Inauguration of the meeting by the eldest member of the Central Committee.
2. Election of Chairman and Secretary for the meeting.
3. Reading the political report of the Board of Executives on World and local events, discussion and comments thereon, election of the political resolution commission.
4. Reading the Administrative report, discussion and comments thereon, election of the administrative commission.
5. Reading training and propaganda report, discussion and comments thereon, election of the training and propaganda resolution Commission.
6. Reading information report, discussion and comments thereon, election of the information resolution commission.
7. Reading the finance report, discussion and comments thereon, election of finance resolution commission.
8. Election of Board of Executives, and the responsible secretary of the organization.
9. Approving the resolutions.

The reading of the political report of the Board of Executives in which the World and Internal Political problems were analyzed in detail, took more than three hours, and was approved after discussions and alterations. (This report as well as amendments made by the Central Committee have been prepared separately).

At 1300 hours a recess was called and at 1600 hours the same day the meeting was resumed.

The report on Administration was read by the responsible secretary.

It began thus:

"Two years have passed since the first session of the Central Committee of the Organization. These two years can be termed the renewal period of our

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organization.. In this period our organization was able to lay a correct and strong foundation for its function, getting inspiration from the leadership of the great Party. In this period our success in all respects has been more prominent than in previous periods.

The struggle and action of the Organization in the past period has been in harmony with the struggle of the World Democratic front and that of the honored Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran. Our Party which leads the struggle of the toiling masses of our country against imperialism and great reaction has secured among the people a position unprecedented in the history of our nation's struggles. Despite the hopes of the fools who thought they could wipe out a Party which leans on the unconquerable power of the people by pronouncing it illegal, our Party through its support by the world peace and democratic fronts, shook the pillars of imperialist influence in our country. This organization has shown that it is ready to make sacrifices in the execution of the Party's instructions.....

Our organization in its renewed period has gained considerable successes on various grounds. In this report, we do not deem it necessary to give an account of the successes in the past periods as these were dealt with in the sessions of the first Central Committee of the Organization. It is essential to note however, that the teaching and training of the Party has played a fundamental part in and had definite effect on the realization of these advances."

This report described our administrative situation and actions taken thereon by the Board of Executives. The parts in this report about which discussions revolved are as follows:

Election - General situation of work in the capital and provinces, communication between the capital and provinces - execution of criticism and self-criticism in the organization - expansion of the organization - purge of the Organization - formation of training meetings for members of the Central Committee in Tehran - compilation of regulations of the Central Committee in Tehran - proposals for alterations in the statute and regulations in respect to the duties of the Central Committee.

After discussions and amendments in the Central Committee's regulations, it was unanimously approved as follows:

Regulations of the Central Committee and of the Board of Executives of the Students' Organization

1. The agenda of the session of the Central Committee will be as follows:
 - A. Inauguration of the meeting.
 - B. Election of chairman and secretary.
 - C. Political report of the Board of Executives on local and World events and comment and discussion thereon.
 - D. Report on the past activity of the Board of Executives and discussion and comments thereon.
 - E. Dealing with proposals.
 - F. Issuing resolutions.

Central Committee in
 among themselves.

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of Executives will lead the Organization in the intervals between sessions of the Central Committee.

3. The Central Committee will elect one responsible secretary from the members of the Board of Executives, whose duty is to harmonize the branches of the Board of Executives.
4. The leaders of the 5 branches of the Board of Executives (administrative - Training - Propaganda - Information - Financing) will be elected in the first meeting of the Board of Executives. The responsibility for the administrative branch rests with the responsible secretary.
5. The Board of Executives in its first meeting will elect one secretary from among themselves whose duty is to take notes and record the minutes of meetings.
6. All decisions adopted by the Central Committee, the Board of Executives or its branches, will be communicated by the responsible secretary to the bodies who have to execute them.
7. It is the duty of the responsible secretary to forward the reports received from the Organization units to the leader of the interested branch for necessary action.
8. In case of an emergency, the responsible secretary may contact the leaders of branches, or vice-versa, and take necessary steps within the policy and decision of the Board of Executives, but a report of such cases should be given at the first meeting of the Board of Executives.
9. Authority to sign all letters and circulars rests with the responsible secretary of the Organization.
10. In the execution of decisions and resolutions of the Central Committee, it is the duty of the leaders of branches of the Board of Executives to propose their working program, to the Board of Executives and execute the same after their approval.
11. It is the duty of the leaders of branches of the Board of Executives to make a detailed report to the Board of Executives on the activity of their respective branches.
12. To promote training, a training cell will be formed for the members of the Central Committee in Tehran who are not members of the Board of Executives.
13. The duties of the 5 branches of the Board of Executives are:

A. Administrative Branch

The duties and responsibilities of the Administrative branch are as follows:

Establishment of internal communications within the Organization, endeavor to increase discipline of members, activate promotion of expansion of the Organization, proposal of candidates for membership to the Board of Executives, assessment of cells when necessary, communication of instructions and circulars, and dispatch of training requirements to the provincial organizations, agreement to or rejection of

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of leaves inside Iran, proposal of change of occupation or transfer of members, examination of complaints, supervision of the execution of statutes, regulations, circulars, and instructions; compilation of personal and administrative past records of members, compilation of information concerning sympathizing students, endeavor to put members in required places, drawing up general election plan and proposal thereof to the Board of Executives, execution of the election based on the plan approved by the Board of Executives, to protection of the Organization's documents.

B. Training Branch

Duties are as follows:

To acquaint and equip members with the scientific theory of struggle, compilation of training programs for the units of the Organization, observation of the progress of members, control over the execution of programs and examinations, special attention to training in the provinces and the supply of their training requirements, completion of the Organization library, guidance to members for self training.

C. Propaganda Branch

Duties are:

Struggle against reactionary ideology inside the Organization, defense of the world peace and democratic fronts, struggle against selfishness, isolationism, disappointment, pessimism, Sofism, etc., within the Party, creation of enthusiasm for work and struggle in the Organization, serious attention to the execution of instructions and distribution of circulars and freedom front slogans, promotion of the prestige and influence of the Party's leadership-in-the-Organization among members.

D. Information Branch

Duties are:

Acquisition of information on the internal situation of the Organization, acquisition of information on anti-freedom activity among the students, acquisition of information on the conduct and actions of members in the school circles and outside, acquisition of all information useful to the freedom front.

E. Financing Branch

Duties are:

Collection of membership subscriptions, effort to raise the standard of income, full supervision of expenditures of the Organization, report and make out the balance sheet of the monthly income and expenditure and report same to the Board of Executives, maintenance of the accounts of membership subscriptions and financial contributions.

To maintain more control over admittance of new members, the Central Committee approved a proposal made by the Board of Executives, that membership approvals

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should be made by the office of the Board of Executives. Therefore the following amendment was made in the statute and the regulation for admittance of members:

1. In Article 5 of the statute (membership conditions) the part reading "their membership be approved by the administrative branch" was amended to their membership be approved by the Board of Executives."
2. In the regulations relative to admittance of members, in Article 13 "The administrative branch, if the case warrants it, will allow the new member to discuss the statute," as well as in Article 16 "Date of admittance of a new member to the Organization will be the date of approval of his membership by the administrative branch," the "administrative branch" was amended to read "the Board of Executives."

In order that the administrative branch may have a more detailed record of members, the following amendments were also made in the regulations pertaining to the duties of the leaders.

1. Article 9 of the regulations concerning the duties of responsible leaders was amended to read:

"Annual report on characteristics of members." It is the duty of leaders of Cells, and leaders of organizations in provinces and towns, to send every year in Farvardin (March-April) to the administrative branch in a closed envelope personal reports on each member:

1. No.
2. Monthly salary
3. If other income, the extent thereof.
4. Single or married, if married, date of marriage.
5. No. of children
6. No. of dependents to support.
7. Occupations to date.
8. Any relationship with the ruling class, if so, what relation.
9. Can he drive or not.

Note: Upon admittance of a new member to the organization, it is the duty of the leader concerned to report to the organization the following information about new member:

Name; Father's name; Family name; identity card No.; date of birth; place of birth; father's occupation; date of admittance; No. of the introducer; nature of responsibilities in progressive or reactionary organizations; and dates.

2. The following article was added to the regulations pertaining to the duties of the leaders:

"10 - Quarterly report on activities and manner of work of the members. In order that the Organization may precisely know the result of activity rendered and the amount of work done by the members, it is the duty of leaders of Cells and leaders of Organizations in provinces and towns to send quarterly reports at the end of Khordad (June 22), Shahrivar (Sept 23), Azar (Dec. 22), and Esfand (March 29) made out as follows and forward it to the Organization in a sealed envelope.

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1. No. of member
2. Month (Farvardin-Ordibehesht.....)
3. Favorable comments (Central Committee - Board of Executives - Leaders of member of Cell - Cell).
4. Reprimands by (Central Committee - Board of Executives - Leaders of members of Cell - Cell).
5. Result of examinations under a training program (1,2,3,4,5). Leaders in provinces will send all exam sheets to Tehran and grading will be determined here.
6. Number of Cells in his charge (Cell - Leaders Cell).
7. Contribution in addition to membership subscription.
8. Number of persons he has proposed for admittance to the Organization. (Those introducing suitable persons to the Administrative Branch will have same noted in their records by the Administrative Branch).
9. Excused delays and absences (number of meetings - period).
10. Unexcused delays and absences (number of meetings - period).
11. Delay in payment of subscription (period of delay begins 15 days after pay day).
12. Duties entrusted to him by the Administrative Branch.

After discussion of the report on the Administrative Branch and the election of a Commission for the administrative resolution, the report on training and propaganda was read by the training leader, the text of which is as follows:

Report on Training

Our Organization is one that is under the leadership of the working class party and in the service of the oppressed masses. Therefore only those students can join us who have a common interest with the suffering class, and who will struggle by their side in a struggle which aims at the elimination of suffering from the yoke of servitude, and at the liberation of our nation. Among all classes, the working class is the most revolutionary owing to the special conditions of material living, and it is only this class which has the ability to lead revolutionary movements. In fact a revolutionary movement under the conditions prevailing in our country cannot be victorious unless led by the working class. For this reason, it is only under the leadership of the working class, i.e. the heroic Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, that our Organization can go forward with the movement and be used as an effective weapon in the hands of the working class to crush enemies of the movement.

The honor of being led by Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran places heavy and difficult duties upon us, most of which relates to training. The qualities our members should have can be put in a sentence: our comrades should each be a Tudeh-e human being, i.e. a human being of the new type who is the self sacrificing soldier of liberty, who knows his party, and understands its policy and objectives, who has realized the fundamental aches of the community and has found the freedom giving way of struggle, who has got rid of mental and spiritual diseases of the ancient world, and has built himself up with new thoughts, who has a party, and social training and has realized the real power of the masses, who is cognizant of the historical role of his party, and finally has fully understood the political and social problems and fights with all his soul to attain his party's sacred ends.

There is no doubt that it is only under the leadership of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran and through proper training supported by progressive ideologies that members of our organization can produce such qualities in themselves and change to a Tudeh-e human being. This indicates the sort of training our Organization should have. Since members of our organization have common interests with the toiling class, and since the toiling classes should have a common

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ideology to gain victory, the training of our organization should therefore be supported by the progressive ideology of the suffering class. Our training so far has been based on this objective which in short is as follows:

To indoctrinate members in the scientific theory of struggle and training of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, to struggle with old and reactionary ideologies, to acquaint members with progressive and new thoughts, and logical judgement, to create understanding of political problems and interpretation of social problems. Particular attention was paid in the past few months to the fact that members should make more effort to know their party, to realize its policy, to distinguish its sacred wish as clearly as possible so they may believe more in the authenticity of the freedom giving way chosen by the party and understand the importance of their duties in relation to the historical role of the party. In this connection strict instructions were given to the leaders for execution of political discussions and interpretation of news in the Cells.

And now the report on training in the past eight months:

1. Six-Month training program

The Central Committee of the Organization recommended to the Board of Executives that in compiling training programs attention be paid to problems relative to Iran, and that efforts be made that programs be more appealing and useful. In a circular dated 20-9-29 (11 December 50) the Board of Executives explained the views of the Central Committee and pointed out the deficiencies in the training of Cells, asking members to eliminate these deficiencies and carry out the recommendations of the Central Committee. Based on the views of the Central Committee and the training requirements of members, the following program was indicated, in the said circular, for execution by the Cells.

1. Teaching of and discussion of the statute and regulations.
2. Imperialism.
3. Crisis and unemployment.
4. War
5. Strategy and tactics
6. Sections about Iran.
7. Loose study of the book "What does Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran want and say."
8. Discussion of the day's politics and review of the political reports of the first and second sessions of the information office of the Communist and workers parties.
9. Discussion of the book "Communism Infancy Diseases" an additional program for leaders.

Some of the above items which had to be supplied, were supplied by the Board of Executives. Two articles were also written, one on social-economic Freemasonry of present day Iran, and the other about preliminaries the genesis of the Constitutional revolution. In this connection, however, the party held that investigation and review of social problems relative to Iran is a difficult one and that definite comments on this subject are not easy to make. Some discussion arose in respect to articles about crisis, unemployment, and war, under which the local situation of the country was also dealt with. With regard to the article about crisis and unemployment for which the book "Economy" by "John Bobby" was utilized, the party believed it would be better to translate the whole book. Therefore, the items crisis and unemployment, and war were cancelled and substituted by the items "Colonization" - "Monopoly" - "Socialism," which were already prepared and sanctioned. Translations of political reports of the information office were also prepared but because of printing delays no discussion was held in the Cells. The book "What does Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran say want" was not also sufficiently

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available, and as an alternative other books, mentioned below, were placed at the disposal of members for study.

In view of the above difficulties, the six month program was executed as follows:

1. Teaching of and discussion of the statute and regulations.
2. Imperialism.
3. Colonization.
4. Monopoly
5. Socialism.
6. Strategy and tactics.
7. The Strategy of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran.
8. Political Discussion of the day.
9. Study of the following books: "Collusion Against Peace" - "Science of the Languages" - "Writings Under the Gallows" - Bolganin's speech "A Short history of Democrat Party (Fergheh Democrat)" - "Decisions of the World Peace Congress" - "Prohibition of Tobacco" - Training and Administrative Publications of The Party and The Youth Organization."
10. Discussion of the book "Communism Infancy Diseases" for leaders.

2. Examinations in Khordad (June-July)

An examination was taken on the above program in Khordad with the following results:

In this exam taken in Tehran, 7.9 percent of members did not participate (these were generally beginners). 9.3 percent could not participate owing to plausible excuses such as travel, illness, etc., and 4.3 percent did not participate owing to unplausible reasons (these are negligent members come of whom have to date left the Organization).

Thus 78.5 percent of members in the capital sat for examination and points gained were:

Winners of No. 5	1.8	percent	of	the	participants
Winners of No. 4	26.8	"	"	"	"
Winners of No. 3	50.2	"	"	"	"
Winners of No. 2	19.4	"	"	"	"
Winners of No. 1	1.8	"	"	"	"

Member No. 775 was the best writer, and member No. 448 was the best among the leaders. Among cells, Cells Nos. 101 and 114 had the best average and among responsible cells, Cell No. 80 had the best average.

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3. Form of execution of training program

To get more results from training, responsables were instructed through circulars that the training program be executed as follows:

The members are to make a careful study of the designated section between the two meetings and take notes thereon. After discussion within the Cell, the different subjects of the designated section are to be divided among the members, and each will give a talk on the part fallen to his lot.

As evidenced by results obtained in Cells, the above procedure has proved useful in the training of the Cells.

4. Compilation of list of books

At the recommendation of the Central Committee, a list of books in the library was compiled and placed at the disposal of members. In this list, books were categorized to serve as a guide for members.

The Board of Executives also provided for the completion of the Organization library and for this purpose a monthly appropriation was set up. Books are now being bought against this appropriation.

5. Execution of political writing competition

To encourage members in writing, the Board of Executives set up a competition, providing a three month time limit for an article about Soviet diplomacy and imperialistic diplomacy. Instructions were given that at least one in each Cell should participate. Unfortunately, some Cells in the capital did not carry out the instructions. In the provinces, 6 members from Kerman participated. Altogether, 26 percent of the members in the capital participated most of whom were from branches 35 and 104. Of these participating 3 percent sent in their sheets after the lapse of the fixed time. On examination of the sheets, member No. 1069 was found to be the writer of the best article. As a whole, in comparison with the political competition last year, the result obtained this year is far better in respect to the number of participants and the quality of the papers.

6. Translation

Necessary measures were taken to increase the talents of members with regard to translation of useful subjects, and now three members are regularly working on translations.

7. Preparation of pamphlets on the principles of secrecy and the article on training groups.

At the recommendation of the Central Committee a pamphlet was prepared concerning the principles of secret work and also an article in connection with training groups. These were placed at the disposal of members after review by the Party.

8. Training situation in Provinces

In general training in Provinces has not been satisfactory so far. Although steps have been taken in the past eight months for the improvement of training in provinces, the results obtained were negligible, and there still exist many deficiencies which must be removed in the future.

The training program in provinces has not been the same everywhere. We have no exact information on situations in all places. Though re-

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responsibles have been called upon to send in reports on their training progress, we have not yet received replies from all of them. In other places, members have finished their program comprising principles of the science of economy, principles of party organization, and elementary principles of philosophy. Two provinces have sent in their exam sheets. A few provinces have been able to adopt the training program in their capitals, and some exam sheets have already been forwarded to Tehran.

The reason some provinces have been left behind is partly due to the fact that some of the members are not in a favorable position from the standpoint of communications. They are often scattered far from one another, and have therefore no access to the necessary articles. However, as pointed out recently in a circular to leaders in provinces, personal negligence on the part of responsibles and members in provinces is chiefly responsible for deficiencies. It is therefore necessary that special attention be paid to eliminate negligence in the future.

In the provinces particularly for isolated members, study and self training is very essential. The Board of Executives has during this time paid special attention to completion of libraries in the provinces, and announced in a circular that regular self training is compulsory for members. So far, the following books have been sent to the provinces and the study of same recommended to the members.

1. Writings under the Gallows.
2. Bolganin's Speech.
3. Anti peace collusion
4. Short history of Democrat Party (Fergheh).
5. Korea
6. History of social transformation.
7. The Fighting China.
8. Letters from those executed by shooting.
9. Constitutional revolution of Iran.
10. Mother

9. Technical Training

The first pamphlet on technical training has been prepared and after subsequent pamphlets are ready and sanctioned by the Party, the same will be placed at the disposal of members.

The above report clearly indicated that our training still has deficiencies, the removal of which must be effected in the future. Steps have been taken in the past eight months to remove deficiencies but the expected results have not been obtained and the situation in the provinces is not satisfactory. A circular was recently issued to the provinces which described the unsatisfactory situation, and called upon responsibles to pay more attention to their duties and make extensive efforts to remove their deficiencies.

In consideration of the present status of training in the Organization, the Board of Executives proposes that training in the ensuing 6 months be based on the following points:

1. Review and careful discussion of the first six chapters of the History of the Party for all Cells in the capital, and completion of two exams thereon at quarterly intervals.
2. Political discussions in Cells with more attention on the correct comprehension of the day's politics, particularly the policy of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran; acquainting members with correct interpretation

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A Summary Approved For Release
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 the Second Central Committee
 of the Freedom Loving Students'
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of news, analysis of political problems, and writing model articles in this connection.

3. Study of two books "History from the Standpoint of Material Philosophy" and "The Role of Personality in History" by the responsables and discussions on these books in the cells. (Each book for 3 months).
4. Execution of writing competition of political article in which all members participate.
5. Self training for all members as indicated in the Board's circular.
6. Special attention to training in provinces, harmonizing their program, and execution of the following program in the ensuing 3 months:
 - (1) Discussion of the book "Manifest" and examinations thereon in the first 3 months.
 - (2) Discussion on the first three chapters of the book "History" and exam thereon in the second 3 months.
 - (3) Political discussion, self training, and political writing competition.

Propaganda

In this connection, an article on agitation and propaganda has been prepared which will be placed at the disposal of members, and a propaganda competition as is proposed for the ensuing 6 months.

After reading, discussing, and accepting the reports on training and propaganda, commissions for preparation of training and propaganda resolutions were elected.

The report on information was also read by the responsible concerned and accepted after discussion.

Then the finance report was read by the responsible of finances. The income and expenditure figures as well as the balance on hand, showed that: The average income of the Organization in the past eight months increased 31 percent, out of which 19 percent was added to the reserve.

Expenditures were: contributions to families, 77.53 percent; training expenditures including purchase of books and newspapers, and preportion of publications, 15.17 percent; house rent and sundry charges, 7.3 percent.

In this report, the contribution to the strikers in the South was also mentioned, which showed that members were responsive to appeals for help.

The finance report of the Board of Executives was sanctioned after discussion and comments and a finance commission was elected.

Election of members of the Board of Executives and the responsible secretary of the Organization was announced by the chairman. After members of the committee indicated their nominations, 5 persons were elected as members of the Board of Executives by secret vote and a responsible secretary was then elected from among them.

The Central Committee assigned the Board of Executives the job of preparing a reply to the message of the Central Committee of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran - the To

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A Summary of the Proceedings at the First Session of the Second Central Committee of the Freedom Loving Students' Organization of Iran.

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to be approved by the Central Committee.

The proceedings of the Central Committee of the Organization ended successfully and the meeting adjourned at 2230 hours.

Text of the Reply of the Central Committee of the Students' Organization to the message of the Central Committee of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran.

The Central Committee, Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran

Dear Comrades and Leaders,

The Central Committee of the Students' Organization was greatly pleased to receive the message of the Central Committee of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran. Receipt of this message made it possible for us to give attention to the important duty we have in the freedom giving movement of our people led by the heroic Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran.

We have no doubts that unless we put all our power into the service of the working class, and unless we continue our struggle by the side of toilers under the leadership of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran - the only party of the Iranian toilers - our organization will not be able to play its part with effect in our people's struggle for peace and democracy.

Our organization has during its life availed itself of the wise leadership of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran, and its struggle has been a part of our people's struggles. The members of our Organization have been trained in the school of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran and have unbreakable ties with it. The Central Committee of the Students' Organization feels confident that by further establishment of the Party's leadership in the Organization, this alliance will become stronger.

It is very clear to the Central Committee as well as all members, that under the circumstances our most important duty is to strive, dispute all restrictions brought about by the enemy, to make ourselves more Tudeh-e (Communist), and under the leadership of our dear Party, become better acquainted with the ways and means of struggle, and thereby fight more effectively from within the enemy lines.

The Students' Organization is proud that during its many years of struggle under the honored flag of Hezb-e-Tudeh Iran it has done its duties as demanded by the Hezb-e. It will be an honor to us in the future to be self sacrificing soldiers of the Party.

We give our assurance that as in the past our Organization will in the future be an effective weapon of the working class against the national enemies. It is our duty to make this weapon more cutting and stronger by the further establishment of the Party's leadership in the Organization.

The Central Committee of the Students' Organization.

The second Central Committee of the Iranian freedom loving Students Organization, in their first session, listened to the Board of Executives report on the local and the World situations and sanctioned it with the amendments reflected in the minutes of meeting, and decided to issue the resolution on the political situation along with other resolutions.

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1. Administration resolution

The Central Committee of the Students' Organization after listening to the Board of Executives report on their administrative activity, sanctioned the report unanimously, and called upon the Board of Executives to act as follows in the future:

- (1) Make efforts to establish further the Party's leadership in the Organization.
- (2) Make efforts to improve the situation in the Provinces by:
 - A. Sending able leaders to necessary places.
 - B. Maintaining careful control of work in the Provinces.
 - C. Endeavoring to improve communications with the capital.
 - D. More prompt and regular dispatch of publications and newspapers.
 - E. Strengthening the Organization in towns where this is essential.
- (3) Make efforts to put members in required places.
- (4) Purge members who through their work or thinking have deviated from the principles of Organization and cannot be corrected.
- (5) Expansion of the Organization in a careful manner to debar the possibility of admittance of shaky and unconcerned elements.
- (6) Building up discipline and raising the administrative character of members.
- (7) Paying more attention to the political situation of members wives and adoption of suitable decisions in this respect.

2. Training resolution

The Central Committee of the Students' Organization after examining the training report of the Board of Executives, sanctioned the report unanimously, and called upon the Board to act as follows in the future:

- (1) Endeavor to make better understood the active part of the Party in the political currents and the movement of the Iranian nation.
- (2) Acquaint members with the correct analysis of political problems based on policy of the Party.
- (3) Pay special attention to the training situation in the Provinces, and harmonize their program.
- (4) Endeavor to carefully execute the current training program.
- (5) Endeavor further to show the importance of self training, and control over it.

3. Propaganda resolutions

The Central Committee of the Students' Organization on approving the Board of Executives report on propaganda, and pointing out the importance of propaganda in the Organization, called upon the Board

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of Executives to carry out the following duties in the future:

- (1) Endeavor to make known the importance of the Peace Movement, to raise the prestige of the Peace and Democracy Fronts, and to disgrace war lovers.
- (2) Make a real Tudeh-e (Communists) of the members.
- (3) Make known the compromising and treacherous nature of "Jebheh Melli" (National Front) and other imperialistic factions.
- (4) Combat wrong methods in the Organization.
- (5) Take measures to acquaint members with the principles of propaganda.

4. Information resolution

The Central Committee of the Students' Organization after listening to the Board of Executives report on information, approved it unanimously and called upon the Board of Executives to act as follows in the future:

- (1) More actively acquire daily information, particularly information on activity against the democratic movement of the Iranian nation.
- (2) Prepare statistics on all villagers in Iran.
- (3) Find out key positions in faculties and secondary schools, and cooperate with the administrative branch to put members in such places.
- (4) Acquire information on comings and goings, as well as activity rendered by foreign elements among students.
- (5) Prepare precise maps of works producing educational requirements for students.
- (6) Acquire figures on educational budgets and expenditure.
- (7) Study of boundaries and districts.
- (8) Compile past records and biographies of educational personalities.
- (9) Acquire information on educational units programs and activities.

5. Finance resolution

The Central Committee of the Students' Organization after examination of the Board of Executives report on finances approved it unanimously, and called upon the Board of Executives to act as follows in the future:

- (1) Endeavor to strengthen the financial stamina of the Organization by making use of all possibilities.

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- (2) Render more activity to collect membership subscriptions promptly.
- (3) Endeavor to collect outstanding subscriptions.
- (4) Revise the subscriptions, considering members' income and dependents they have to support.
- (5) Revise contributions to families, considering their need and their number, to improve their livelihood through the income of the Organization.

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Report of Past 8 Months Activities of The Executive Board of
Students Organization (Hayat-e-Ejraeyeh Sazeman Daneshjooyan
Up To The First Meeting Of The Second Central Committee
(Comite-e-Markazi)

Exactly two years have passed since the first meeting of the first Central Committee of the Organization. The past two years could be called the revival period of our organization. In this period, the organization receiving its inspiration from the leaders of the great Party, has been put on a firm footing. In this period, our over-all successes are more prominent than during previous periods.

The Organization's campaign and activities in the past period have been in harmony with the World Democratic Front (Jebheye Democratic Jahani) and the honored Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran (Iran Tudeh Party). Our Party which leads the mass movement of laborers, as a result of continuous struggle against imperialism and reactionaries, has increased its influence and standing with the people. This has no precedence in the history of our nation. Despite the wishes of those who would brand us illegal and persecute us, our Party underground has by relying on the power of the Peace Front (Jebheye Solh) and World democracy, created a power able to shake the influence of Imperialism in our country. The Organization has so far shown that in execution of the Party's instructions it is ready to make every kind of sacrifice. The Organization has availed itself more than ever of the Party's leadership and training, specifically the Execution Board meeting as representatives of the Central Committee of the Party.

Our Organization in its administrative period has made considerable progress on various fronts. We need not give in this report the Organization's successes in the past period, as the major part thereof has already been reported to the various meeting of the first Central Committee of the Organization. It must however be acknowledged that the Party's training and direction has been an important factor and had definite effects enabling us to make great progress and have great success.

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And now the report of the Executive Board's activities in the past 9 months.

1. ORGANIZATION

According to the regulations, the Executive Board (Hayat-e-Ejraeyeh) was to call the fourth session of the first Central Committee in late Farvardin (April). As the general election of the Organization was imminent, permission was obtained from the representative of the Party's Central Committee by the Executive Board, to postpone the formation of the Central Committee until after the general elections were completed. And now the first meeting of the second Central Committee of the Organization is being held with the attendance of the representative of the Party's Central Committee and 10 out of 11 members of the Central Committee of the Organization. Member 484 could not be present.

ELECTIONS

As the month of Tir in the year 1330 (July 1951), two years will have passed since the formation of the first session of the Central Committee. The Executive Board announced by circular to all units of the Organization to begin elections from 14-1-30 (March 1951). The elections were held in accordance with the plan approved by the Executive Board, and 11 representatives were appointed to the Central Committee of the Organization as follows:

- A. Seven members 451, 760, 466, 496, 508, 388 and 484 from the responsible cells 35, 104, 11, 44, 38, 8 and 74 respectively.
- B. In provinces, 4 members 376, 571, 715, and 529, were elected and introduced by the Executive Board, as follows, to the responsible members of the provincial organizations, to represent the Central Committee.

376 - from Meshed, Gorgan, Resht, Sanandaj; Isfahan, Shiraz
 571 - from Kerman Province
 715 - from Khurzistan and Khoramabad
 529 - from Azarbaijan

GENERAL CONDITION OF WORK IN TEHRAN AND PROVINCES

A comparison of the methods of work and progress by the comrades in Tehran and provinces has shown that progress in Tehran has been considerably more than in the provinces and there was noticed a great difference between the Tehran standards and those of the provinces. In general, the work in Tehran is organized and the members carry out their duties efficiently. The cells meet regularly, discipline among the members is better than before. Tardiness and absences from the cells have been considerably reduced. Work in the provinces is not satisfactory. In some towns such as in Isfahan, Khurzistan, Shiraz, Resht, and Meshed our organization is actually weak. Those in charge as well as the common members of towns, such as Khoramabad, Rezaieh and Ahwaz are not yet familiar with organizational work and duties. Work in these towns has dropped considerably. Only in Tabriz are the organizational conditions satisfactory. This is due largely to the ability of the man in charge in Tabriz and the interest he has shown. Owing to steps already taken, conditions in Kerman, Zahidan and Khash have recently improved to where they are satisfactory.

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The Executive Board took under consideration the improvement of conditions in the provinces and took steps which must still be continued until completed. The Executive Board, if it is to be re-elected in the future, must pay particular attention to the control of work in the provinces.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TEHRAN AND PROVINCES

Communication has improved. Circulars, books, and printed matter take less time to reach the provinces than heretofore. In addition to the full exploitation of comrades' travels, special couriers have been sent to certain provinces, when necessary, (their travelling expenses paid) to take books and publications of the Party or the Organization.

CRITICISM AND SELF CRITICISMS IN THE ORGANIZATION

Two special meetings have been held in the past, the minutes of which were reported to the Administration. The manner of execution of criticism and self criticism is satisfactory in Tehran, but it is not properly done in some provinces.

EXPANSION OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Executive Board, with due diligence, was able to expand the Organization by 10%. It must be added, however, that carelessness on the part of some comrades in attracting the wrong type of new members and non-compliance of the regulations for admittance of new members, has been responsible for the admittance of a few members with inadequate training who are unsuitable. In such cases, the introducers have been questioned.

PURGES

The Executive Board maintained that those who have shown no interest and ability in the course of their work must be made more familiar with the movement. It can be said that owing to paying increased attention to the interests of the Organization, the purging function has been neglected. Accordingly, the percentage of those purged does not exceed 1/5 of 1%. There are weak and indifferent members in the Organization right now whose position is under investigation, and should they show no improvement they will be purged.

TRAINING MEETINGS FOR MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

To promote the training of the members of the Central Committee and to acquaint them with the Party's views re: the political situation of the day, the Executive Board formed a training center and appointed a man in charge.

PREPARATION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE REGULATIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

At the instruction of the third session of the Central Committee, the Executive Board drew up regulations, entitled "Central Committee and Executive Board Regulations" which were submitted to the Central Committee for approval. Meanwhile, so as to better understand the members, the Executive Board proposes that those in charge should report annually, the following particulars re: new members:

1. Name, 2. Father's Name 3. Family Name 4. No of Identity Card
5. Date of birth 6. No. of the introducer 7. Place of birth
8. Whether he has been a member of other progressive or reactionary

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- ARMY OFFICERS
- organizations before admittance to the Students Organization. If so, the period spent therein and the jobs assigned to him. 9. Date of entry to the Organization. 10. No. 11. Monthly salary 12. Incomes other than salary 13. Married, or single, date of marriage. 14. Number of children 15. Number of dependants to support 16. Occupations so far. 17. Any relationship with any of the ruling class, how related. 18. Whether he can drive. Note 1 - Points 1 to 8 are to be reported once on introduction for entry, but points 10 to 18 are to be reported by the men in charge every year in Farvardin (March-April). Note 2 - Point 9 (Date of entry to the Organization) will be given by the Administrative Branch on admittance to membership.

The Executive Board proposes the following programme for the administrative activities in the ensuing half year.

1. Special attention should be given to the improvement of the situation in the provinces. Able, responsible members from Tehran should be sent to exert control over the work in the provinces. Efforts should be made to improve communications between Tehran and the provinces - reinforcement of the Organization in towns where the Organization is weak should be made.
2. Make efforts to place comrades in jobs where they are required.
3. Purging the Organization of members who have deviated from the principles of the Organization whether from an administrative point of view, or from a theoretical point of view.

REGULATIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

1. The arrangement of the meetings of the Central Committee will be as follows:
 - A. Opening the session.
 - B. Election of chairman and secretary.
 - C. Political report by the Board of Executives on international and local affairs, followed by a discussion of the report.
 - D. Report of the activities of the Executive Board, followed by a discussion.
 - E. Discussion of proposals.
 - F. Issuance of resolutions.
2. At the first meeting the Central Committee will elect from among its members 5 individuals to serve on the Board of Executives, which consists of five different branches, namely: administration, training, propaganda, information and financing. The Board of Executives serves as leader of the Organization during the intervals between the meetings of the Central Committee.
3. The Central Committee will elect a responsible secretary from among the members of the Board of Executives whose duty is to maintain accordance among the branches of the Board of Executives and to be responsible for the administrative branches.

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4. The chairman of the 5 branches of the board of executives will be elected at the first meeting of the board of executives.
5. At the first meeting the Board of Executives will elect a secretary from among its members whose duty is to take minutes of meetings held by the Board.
6. All decisions made by the Central Committee and the Board of Executives, or its branches will be submitted to the group that executes the action by the responsible Secretary.
7. The responsible secretary is required to submit all reports received from the groups of the Organization or members to the individual in charge of the appropriate branch for necessary action.
8. In urgent cases, the responsible secretary may contact the Chiefs of the branches, and vice versa, in order to take necessary action within the limit of the Board of Executive's decision and policy, but they have to report such cases at the first meeting of the Board.
9. The responsible Secretary is the only one authorized to sign letters and circulars.
10. In execution of decisions and resolutions of the Central Committee, the Chiefs of the Branches are required to submit an outline of their work based on these decisions to the Board of Executives, and to execute it after it has been approved or ratified.
11. Chiefs of Branches are required to send quarterly reports of their respective branches to the Board of Executives.
12. A training center will be formed for members of Central Committee residing in Tehran who are not members of the Board of Executives.
13. Duties of the 5 branches of the Board of Executives are as follows:

A. Administrative Branch

Establish inter-organization communication. Establish methods to increase loyalty and obedience of members. Establish activities for the expansion of the Organization. Submit names of prospective members to the Board of Executives. Make changes in the members cell (Howzeh) when necessary. Issuance of instructions and circulars. Dispatch of training equipment for provincial organizations. Arrange transfers of members or change of occupations. Investigate complaints. Keep personnel file of members. Compilation of biographic data on sympathetic students. Place members in positions where there is a need for someone. Compilation of general election program of the organization. Execution of election based on the program approved by the Board of Executives.

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B. Training

To equip members with a scientific theory of action. To prepare training programs for the units of Organization. To control execution of programs and experiments. To pay special attention to training conditions in provinces and to provide for their training requirements. To complete the libraries of the Organization. To give necessary guidance to members for self-training.

C. Propaganda

Initiate a campaign against reactionary ideologies inside the organization. Provide defense for Peace Front and World Democracy. Combat characteristic deficiencies such as vanity, isolationism, disappointment, pessimism, sophism, etc. Create enthusiasm and ardor for work and campaign in the Organization. Execute instructions and circulars of the Organizations and Peace Front slogans. Elevate the status and influence of the Party and Organization leadership among members.

D. Information

To obtain information about internal conditions of the Organization. To obtain information about anti-freedom activities among students. Obtain information useful to Peace Front. To obtain information about behavior and action of members of Organization in school and outside.

E. Financing

Collect membership fees. Make efforts to increase income. Supervise the expenditure of the Organization. Submit monthly report and balance sheet to the Board of Executives. Maintain account of membership fees and financial contributions.

2. TRAINING

The Organization, being under the leadership of labor class party and in the service of the oppressed masses, will admit only those students who have common interests with the laboring class, and who will actively campaign in order to save the oppressed from serfdom and obtain freedom for the Nation. Among working classes, the laboring class is the only one that is capable of leading the revolutionary movements successfully. It is due to this fact that the Organization can only progress with the movement under the leadership of the laboring class, i.e. the Champion Party of Tudeh Iran, which is used by the laboring class as an effective weapon to combat the enemies of the movement.

The honor of being under the leadership of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, places a gross responsibility on the Organization which chiefly regards training. In order to become a member the comrades must be a Tude-ee (Communist), i.e. a man of the new type who is a soldier of liberty; who knows his Party well and recognizes its policy and objectives; who is aware of the community's fundamental diseases and knows how to fight for freedom; who is devoid of the mental and spiritual diseases of the old World and who possesses new thoughts and the correct social training of the Party; who is cognizant of the real power of the

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masses and of the historical part his Party is to play; and finally who is well aware of political and social problems and will give his life to achieve his Party's sacred ends.

There is no doubt that members of the Organization can acquire the above mentioned qualities and characteristics under the leadership of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran and as a result of training supported by progressive ideology, and be converted to a Tude-ee man (Communist). This is the anticipated results of the training to be given to the Organization. Whereas members of the Organization have common interests with the working classes, and the working classes must have the same ideology to enable them to succeed, it is essential that the training of the Organization must be supported by the progressive ideology of the working classes. The end our training has tried to attain has been based accordingly, which is as follows:

Prepare members for scientific theories of action and training of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran; combat reactionary and old ideologies; acquaint members with progressive thinking and logical judgements; create comprehensive power of political problems and analysis of social questions.

In the past few months special emphasis has been placed on the indoctrination of the members in order that they may know more about, their Party, understand its ways and recognize its wishes, thus enabling them to realize the progress the Party has made toward Freedom and to make them aware of their duties in accordance with the historical role of the Party. In this connection, necessary instructions were issued to those in charge of cells (Howzeh) for discussion of politics and interpretation of news. It was also recommended that debates be based on knowing the Party and making it known, and realizing its correct ways and doctrine.

TRAINING REPORT FOR THE PAST 8 MONTHS

In its last session, the Central Committee of the Organization recommended that the Board of Executives pay special attention to the compilation of training programs to Iran problems, and to see that programs are more active and useful. In its circular of 20-9-29 (November 1950), the Board of Executives explained the views of the Central Committee and called attention to the deficiencies in the training of the cells (Howzeh) and asked them to make every effort to improve the training by carrying out the suggestions of the Central Committee. In this circular, based on the views of the Central Committee and the requirements of training members, the following program was sent to the cells (Howzeh) for execution. Unfortunately some of these could not be executed for various reasons.

1. Instruction and discussion of the Party's status and regulations.
2. Imperialism.
3. Crises and unemployment.
4. War.
5. Strategy and tactics.
6. Study of Iran.
7. Reading of the book "What Does Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran Say and Want."
8. Debate on current politics, and examination of political reports on the first and second session of Communist Information Office and labor parties.
9. Discussion on the book "Infant Disease of Communism" as additional program for responsible members.

The Board of Executives prepared the necessary programs together with two articles about Iran, one dealing with the social-economical Freemasonry of the present Iran, and the other with how the Constitution Revolution of Iran came about. In this connection, the Party com-

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mented that research of social problems in Iran is a difficult task requiring much time and care, and therefore a definite statement cannot be made on questions dealing with social problems of Iran. Similar comments were made on articles dealing with crises, unemployment, and War, in which the internal situation of the country was mentioned. The parts of the program concerning crises, unemployment and war, were cancelled due to the fact that the Party felt the entire book on economy by John Boby had to be translated for the classes. Therefore, the parts crises, unemployment and war were replaced by colonization, monopoly, and Socialism. Translations of political reports of the Information Office were also prepared, but could not be discussed in the cells (Howzeh) due to delay in printing. The book "What Does The Hisbe-e-Tudeh Iran Say and Want" was not available in sufficient quantity, and therefore the books mentioned below were placed at the disposal of the members to be read out loud.

Altogether, in view of the above difficulties, the 6 month program was carried out in cells (Howzeh) in the following manner:

1. Instruction and discussion of the Party's status and regulations.
 2. Imperialism.
 3. Colonization.
 4. Monopoly.
 5. Socialism.
 6. Strategy and tactics.
 7. Strategy of Hisbe-e-Tudeh Iran.
 8. Debate on current politics.
 9. Reading aloud the following books: Anti-Peace Intrigues, Science of Languages, Writing at Gallow, Balganin's Speech, History of Democrat Party (Fergheh Democrat), Decisions of the World Peace Congress, Prohibition of Tobacco, Training and Administrative publications of the Party or Youth Organization.
 10. Discussion of the book "Infancy Diseases of Communism" by the responsible members.
- "Infantile disorders & Left wing Communism"*

EXAMS IN KHORDAD (May-June)

An exam was given in Khordad for the members residing in Tehran. 7.9 percent of the members were beginners, therefore they did not take the exams. 9.3 percent could not take part due to illness, or to the fact they were out of town, etc. 4.3 percent did not take the exams for unplausible reasons (these are members who have neglected their duties and some have already left the Organization). Thus 78.5 percent of the members residing in Tehran participated and the points they received are as follows:

<u>No. of Participants</u>	<u>Points</u>
1.8 percent	5
26.8 "	4
50.2 "	3
19.4 "	2
1.8 "	1

The writer of the best exam paper was member No. 775 and the writer of the best paper among the responsible members was No. 448. Cells 101 and 114 had the best average among the cells (Howzeh), and Cell 80 had the best average among the responsible Cells. The average of the Branches (Shakheh-ha) in order of merit is as follows:

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Average</u>
35	3.44

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<u>Branch</u>	<u>Average</u>
104	3.23
44	3.14
38	2.88
11	2.76
8	2.75
74	2.50

A comparison of these exam sheets with those of the last year indicates a definite improvement in the training methods. Nevertheless continued efforts are still necessary in order to increase the members knowledge, since the points of the members of four branches in Tehran are below average.

EXECUTION OF TRAINING PROGRAM

In order that training in cells (Howzeh) may yield increased results, a circular was sent to the responsible members to execute the program in the following manner:

In the interval between the meetings, the members are required to study the indicated part carefully and to make brief notes of the important subjects to be discussed again. As evidenced by the results obtained, the above manner has been found effective.

PREPARATION OF LIST OF BOOKS

At the recommendation of the Central Committee, a list of books available in the Organization Library was prepared and placed at the disposal of the members. The Board of Executives is directing its attention to the completion of the Organization Library and for this reason a monthly appropriation for the purchase of books is being considered.

EXECUTION OF POLITICAL COMPETITION

To encourage members to write articles, the Board of Executives arranged a contest with the instructions that at least one member from each cell was to write an article entitled: "Characteristics of Soviet Diplomacy and Imperialism Diplomacy". Unfortunately, some of the cells (Howzeh) in Tehran did not carry out the instructions and only 6 members from Kerman Province participated. Altogether 24 percent of the members in Tehran participated, the majority which were from Branches 35 and 104. Out of these, 3 percent of the members in Tehran sent in their articles after the 3 month dead line. Member 1069 was distinguished as the best writer. In comparison with last years contest, the results this year were better as far as the number of participants and their writing is concerned.

TRANSLATION

Necessary steps were taken to increase the art of translation in members and now these members in Tehran are working as translators and have made considerable progress.

PREPARATION OF PAMPHLET ON PRINCIPLES OF SECRET WORK AND ARTICLE ON TRAINING GROUPS.

At the recommendation of the Central Committee, a pamphlet on secret work as well as an article about training groups were prepared and will be placed at the disposal of members upon completion and ratification by the Party.

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TRAINING SITUATION IN PROVINCES

As a whole, the training situation in Provinces has not been good. Although steps have been taken in the past 8 months to improve training conditions in Provinces, the result obtained is negligible.

The training program for Provinces varies according to the towns. There is not adequate information available on the training situation of all places. Although the responsible members have been asked to send in reports on the training situation, most of them have not responded. In some places, members have completed their program comprising of principles of economy, principles of Party organization, and elementary principles of philosophy. Two towns have already sent in their exam sheets. A few towns were able to adopt the training program of Tehran and an exam sheet from one of these towns has been sent in. Partially the lack of progress in the Provinces is due to poor methods of communication and lack of materials, due to the negligence of the responsible members and other members outside Tehran. It is necessary that special attention be paid in the future to correct this deficiency.

In Provinces, and particularly for members in remote corners, self study and self training play a great part in progress of training. The Board of Executives paid special attention to the completion of the libraries in Provinces, and in a circular proposed the regular execution of self training as a compulsory duty of the members. The following books have been sent to the Provinces with recommendation that members study them:

1. Writings Under The Gallow
2. Bolganin's Speech
3. Anti Peace Intrigues
4. A Glance To The History of Democrat Party (Ferzheh Democrat)
5. Korea
6. History of Social Reforms
7. The Fighting China
8. Letters of Those Who Were Shot
9. Constitution Revolution of Iran
10. Mother

TECHNICAL TRAINING

The first pamphlet about technical training has been prepared, which preparation of will be placed at the disposal of members upon approval of the Party.

The above report shows that the training of our Organization still has many deficiencies, and efforts will have to be made to correct them. The deficiencies in the training program of the Provinces are more conspicuous and although steps have been taken in the past 8 months to correct the errors, the required result has not been obtained. A circular was recently issued to the Provinces in which the faults of the work in the Provinces were fully explained, and which called the duties and responsibilities to the attention of the responsible members.

The Board of Executives proposes that training in the ensuing 6 months be based on:

1. Review and careful discussion of the first 6 chapters of the book "History of the Party (Tarikh Mezbe) in Cells (Howzeh) in Tehran, and two exams at quarterly intervals.

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2. Political discussion in Cells (Howzeh), paying more attention to the understanding of the current political problems, particularly to the policy of Hisb-e-Tudeh Iran, and to acquaint members with correct interpretation of news, analysis of political problems, and writing a guiding article in this connection.
3. Study of the books "History From View Point of Materialism Philosophy" and "Personality Role In History," by the responsible members and discussion of its difficulties in the Cells (Howzeh).
4. Execution of a contest for writing a political article in which all members must take part.
5. Execution of self training in a regular way by all the members as instructed in the Board of Executives circular.
6. Special attention to the training work outside Tehran and organization of their program, also adoption of the following program for the ensuing 6 months:
 - A. Discussion of the book "Manifest" and an exam thereon in the first 3 months.
 - B. Discussion of the first three chapters of the book "History of The Party" and an exam thereon in the second 3 months.
 - C. Discussion of current politics, self training and execution of political contest.

3. PROPAGANDA

An article on agitation and propaganda was prepared and will be placed at the disposal of members. However, a contest on propaganda articles might be more effective.

4. INFORMATION

Upon the recommendation of the Central Committee, the Board of Executives considered the following program for the Information Branch:

1. Preparation of statistics of all the students.
2. Preparation of statistics of all means at the disposal of students in Iran.
3. Indication of places all over Iran (according to plan) where educational facilities are available.
4. Compilation and publication of a detailed list containing names of students who render services for the opposition.
5. Obtaining daily information.

For execution of points 1, 2 and 3 in Tehran, the Board of Executives verbally asked all members studying in high schools and the university in Tehran to prepare the above mentioned statistics and submit them to the Organization at the first opportunity. In this respect efforts were made by the members with the result that statistics of some universities and high schools have been prepared, but statistics of some important faculties have not yet been obtained.

For execution of points 1, 2 & 3 in Provinces, the Administrative Branch delivered the required points to the responsible members in Provinces, and demanded that necessary efforts be made for prepara-

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tion of these statistics.

Most of the responsible members in Provinces have sent in part of the required statistics, but on a whole, these statistics are incomplete. The statistics which have been received are:

Gorgan High School (incomplete) *BRIGADE - GORGAN*
Ahvaz Faculty (incomplete) *DIVISION - AHVAZ*
Kurdistan High School (incomplete) *KURDISTAN BRIGADE*
Khuramabad High School (incomplete) *KHURAMABAD BRIGADE*
Kerman Faculty (incomplete) *KERMAN DIVISION*
Tabriz Faculty (complete) *TABRIZ DIVISION*

For execution of point 4, the Board of Executives demanded in a circular that all members prepare a list of suspects in the school or faculty, where they are located, and send their list to the Organization. At the same time, some of the members who were in a better position were asked directly to make out a list of students under suspicion. This list is fairly complete but cannot be published until all the Provinces have sent in their lists.

For execution of point 5, the Board of Executives issued a circular pointing out fully the necessity of making efforts to obtain information, and asked them to endeavor to obtain more information, and to report the information to the Organization immediately. For execution of this the responsible members were called upon to collect envelopes containing information at the beginning of each meeting and to obtain information.

Within one or two months after the issuance of this circular, information was being received regularly but then the response dropped off. There has not been sufficient attention paid to the matter by members in Provinces.

At the same time a list of *MILITARY EQUIPMENT* educational items imported from America for students has been prepared. Also statistics of *TRINIS* rural students in Kurdistan zone, number of members, their means, name of village, and their characteristics have been prepared.

Although the Board of Executives has not been able to fully execute the program for obtaining information, the information activities of the Board is more favorable now than previously.

In consideration of its possibilities and requirements, the Board of Executives proposes the following program to the Central Committee for approval.

1. Completion of points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the program for the previous 6 months.
2. Further activities for obtaining information, especially information on anti-Tudeh activities against the Party.
3. Make efforts to occupy information positions in universities and high schools.
4. Make efforts to obtain information on activities by foreign elements among students.
5. ~~Make efforts to obtain information on activities~~

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5. Preparation of maps of works producing educational items belonging to the faculties. *MILITARY EQUIPMENT*
6. To obtain budget figures and educational expenditures. *MILITARY*
7. To obtain information on the frontiers situation.
8. Preparation of past records and biography of educational personalities. *MILITARY*
9. To obtain information on activity program of educational units. *MILITARY*

5. FINANCING

The Board of Executives has perpetually pointed out to the responsible members the necessity of collecting subscriptions and other contributions. Taking into consideration the financial situation of students and difficulties involved in receiving funds from abroad, activities started in previous periods were pursued with the result that the financial situation of the Organization, in comparison with the first 6 months of the year '29 (1950), shows a marked improvement in the past 8 months. Details of figures are as follows:

1. The total income of the Organization in the past 8 months amounts to RLS 303,364, of which RLS 224,834 represents membership subscriptions, and RLS 23,735 contributions and extras which have either been collected by the students or paid by themselves; RLS 14,795 proceeds from sales of books and publications of the Organization, and RLS 40,000 contribution of the Party.
2. Disregarding the contribution by the Party, the average income of the Organization shows a rise of 31 percent.
3. The expenditures in the past 8 months totals RLS 241,326 spent for the following:
 - A. Contribution to families RLS 187,110. Contributions to some families were increased and also some students who needed money and who had rendered services for the Organization received financial help.
 - B. Rent of buildings and miscellaneous expenditures of the Organization, RLS 17,606.
 - C. Training expenditures including purchase of books and newspapers, and preparation of publications totalling RLS 36,610.
4. Cash on hand - At the recommendation of the Central Committee the members saved as much as possible out of the Organization's income, which amounted to 19 percent of the income in the past 8 months and with the savings in the previous 6 months makes a total of RLS 86,603, cash on hand.
5. At the recommendation of Board of Executives and with the consent of students a sum of RLS 11,330 was collected from the member students and contributed to the strikers in the South.
6. Due to rise in the cost of living, families who get help from

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the Organization are in hardship and request more help. It is proposed that the Board of Executives investigate the situation of each family and give them as much additional help as is possible.

ANNEX TO REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION

In view of the investigations made, it would be better to have the approval of new memberships under the jurisdiction of the Board of Executives. Therefore, it is proposed that Article 5 of the Status, para H, reading "Their membership to be approved by the Administrative Branch," be altered to "H" "Their membership to be approved by the Board of Executives."

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